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102.

PRACTICAL LESSONS

IN

GAELIC

FOR THE USE OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING STUDENTS.

PART I.

BY

DONALD C. MACPHERSON.

BIBLIOTHECA
JAN 80
BODLEIANA

EDINBURGH:
MACLACHLAN & STEWART,
BOOKSELLERS TO THE UNIVERSITY
1879.

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PRACTICAL LESSONS IN GAELIC.

The Alphabet.

a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, u.

The Vowels.

short, a, o, u, e, i.
long, à, ò, ó, ù, é, è, ì.

The vowels are divided into two classes :—
(i) Broad, a, o, u ; *(ii) small*, e, i.

The Dipthongs.

ai, ao ; ea, ei, eo, eu ; ia, io, iu ; oi ; ua, ui.

The Tripthongs.

aoi, eòi, iai, iùi, uai.

The Consonants.

Plain,	b,	c,	d,	f,	g,	h,	l,	m,	n,	p,	r,	s,	t.
Aspirated,	bh,	ch,	dh,	fh,	gh,	—,	—,	mh,	—,	ph,	—,	sh,	th.
(Sound),	*v-u*,	χ,	*ugh-y*,	—,	*ugh-y*,	—,	—,	*v-u*,	—,	*f*,	—,	*h*,	*h*.

a. H is the mark of *aspiration*.
b. L, n, r, and *sg, sm, sp, st* have no aspirated form.

§ 1. Sounds of the Vowels.

A.

a...short like *a* in f*a*t ; as, Bas, *a palm*, fan, *stay*.
à...long „ *a* in f*a*r ; as, Bàs, *death*, nàr, *shameful*.
a...short „ *u* in t*u*rn ; as, Lagh, *law*.
a...long „ *u* in t*ŭŭ*rn ; as, L*a*dhran, *hoofs*.
a...short „ *u* in f*u*n ; as, Ball*a*, *a wall*.

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O.

o...short like *o* in sod ; as, Clod, *a sod ;* lon, *an elk.*
ò...long „ *o* in corn ; as, Bròg *a shoe ;* lòn, *a meadow.*
o...short „ *o* in bolt ; as, Bog, *soft,* tog, *lift.*
ó...long „ *o* in no ; as, Mór, *large,* tom, *a hillock*
o...short „ *u* in turn ; as, Foghar, *autumn.*
o...long „ *u* in tŭŭrn ; as, Rog*h*naich, *choose.*

U.

u...short like *u* in put ; as, Lus, *an herb ;* much, *early.*
ù...long „ *o* in move ; as, Lùs, *strength ;* mùch, *suffocate.*
u...short „ *u* in fun ; as, Gun, *without, -less.*

E.

e...short like *e* in met ; as, Leth, *half.*
è...long „ *e* in whêre ; as, Cè, *cream.*
é...long „ *a* in fate ; as, Té, *a woman.*
e...short „ *u* in fun ; as, Bile, *a brim.*

I.

i...short like *i* in pin ; as, Sin, *that ;* min, *meal.*
ì...long „ *e* in me ; as, Sìn, *stretch ;* mìn, *fine, smooth.*
i...short „ *u* in fun ; as, Sir*ibh*, *ask (ye).*

§ 2. Sounds of the Diphthongs.

Key.—făt, fàr, gate, fāte, mĕt, whêre, pin, mē, sŏd, còrn, bolt, nó, môve, tŭrn, fun, ao = double the quantity of u in turn.

ai....short like ăi ; as, airc, *distress ;* cailc, *chalk.*
ài....long „ ài ; as, àirc, *an ark ;* càin, *tax.*
ai....long „ aoi ; as, staidhreach, *of a stair.*
ao...long „ ao ; as, aol, *lime ;* aom, *incline.*
ea ...short „ a ; as, eag, *a hack ;* fead, *a whistle.*
ea ...short „ ĕ ; as, leag, *fell ;* nead, *a rest.*
èa ...long „ ê ; as, fèarr, *better ;* or, like *à ;* as, feàrr.
ea ...short „ ă ; as, deal, *a leech ;* geal, *white.*
éi....long „ āi ; as, déigh, *a desire ;* céill, *sense.*
ei....short „ ai ; as, deigh, *ice ;* ceil, *conceal.*
èi....long „ ê ; as, mèilich, *bleating.*
eo ...short „ ĕŏ ; as, deoch, *a drink.*

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eò...long like ĕò ; as, ceòl, *music ;* seòl, *a sail.*
éu...long „ ā ; as, féum, *use ;* géum, *a low.*
ia....long „ ēă ; as, liad, *breadth ;* bian, *a (fur) skin.*
ia....long „ ēŭ ; as, liadh, *a laddle ;* iall, *a thong.*
io....short „ i ; as, fiodh, *timber.*
ìo....long „ ē ; as, pìos, *a piece ;* pìob, *a pipe.*
ìo....long „ ēŭ ; as, fìor, *true ;* fìon, *wine.*
io....long „ ēô ; as, Fionn, *Fingal ;* mionn, *an oath.*
iu...short „ iü ; as, an diugh, *to-day.*
iù...long „ ēô ; as, an diù, *the worst ;* diùmb, *anger.*
oi....short „ ŏi ; as, oir, *an edge ;* coin, *dogs.*
òi....long „ òi ; as, òigh, *a virgin ;* clòimh, *down or wool.*
oi....short „ ŭi ; as, coire, *a fault ;* doille, *blindness.*
oi....long „ aoē ; as, doill, *blind men ;* toill, *deserve.*
ua...long „ ôŭ ; as, fuar, cold ; or like ôă ; as, uan, *a lamb.*
ui...short „ üi, as, tuil, *a flood ;* buidhe, *yellow.*
ùi...long „ ôi ; as, sùil, *an eye ;* ùine, *time.*
ui...long „ uē, as, tuill, *holes ;* tuinn, *waves.*

§ 3. Sounds of the Diphthongs.

aoi...long like aoi ; as, saoil, *think ;* maoin, *goods.*
eòi...long „ ĕòi ; as, feòil, *flesh ;* eòin, *birds.*
iai....long „ iŭi ; as, fiaire, *more crooked.*
iùi...long „ iôi ; as, siùil, *sails ;* triùir, *three persons.*
uai...long „ ôŭi ; as, uaigh, *a grave ;* fuaim, *noise.*

§ 4. Sounds of the Consonants.

B is sounded like *p* in *rap ;* bh like *v* ; but in the middle of certain words, it sounds like *u* or *w*.

C, before a, o, u, is like *c* in *crow ;* before *e*, *i*, it is like *c* in *came* ; final, it is like *chc* ; ch is like *ch* in *loch*, and *sich*, as the case may be.

D in union with a, o, u, is nearly like *th* in *this*; in union with *e*, *i*, it is almost like *tsh ;* in *chd* it is like *c* in *crow ; dh* in union with *e*, *i*, is like *y* in *yet ;* but in union with *a*, *o*, *u*, it is much broader.

F is like ff ; *fh* is silent except in *fhathast*, *fhéin*, *fhuair (did get)* when it is like *h*.

G is like *ck* in *lock*, *lick*, as the case may be ; *gh* is like *dh*.

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L and *ll*, in union with *a*, *o*, *u*, are much broader than *ll* in English; *l* in union with *e*, and *ll* with *i* sound like *ll* in mi*ll*ion; *l* in *il* is more liquid than *l* in English.

M is like *m* in English but more *nasal*; *mh* is like *v*; in the middle of certain words it is like *u* or *w* nasal.

N before *a*, *o*, *u*, is like *n* in English; after *a*, *o*, *u*, it is like *un*; *n* and *nn* in union with *e*, *i*, is like *n* in opi*n*ion.

P, *initial* is like *p* in English; *final*, it is like *hp*; ph is like *ff*.

R in union with *a*, *o*, *u*, is like *r* in w*r*ought; in union with *e*, *i*, it is more liquid than *r* in English; *rt* after *a*, *o*, *u*, is like *rst*; after *i* it is like *rsht*.

S is like *ss*; in union with *e* or *i*, it is like *sh*; as also in *sl*, *sn*, *st* before *e* or *i*; after *t*-, it is mute; sh is like *h*.

T in union with *a*, *o*, *u*, is nearly like *t* in con*t*ract; in union with *e*, *i*, it is like *tsh*; when final it is like *ht*; it is mute in thù, *thou*; in compounds of *bi*; and in long monosyllables, unless followed by a word beginning with a vowel.

I.

a		o			u	e		i	
	à	ò	ó		ù	è	é	ì	
ba	bo	bù	be	bi	ab	ob	ub	eb	ib
ca	co	cù	ce	ci	ac	oc	uc	ec	ic
da	do	du	de	di	ad	od	ud	ed	id
ga	go	gu	ge	gi	ag	og	ug	eg	ig
ha	ho	hu	he	hi	ah	oh	uh	eh	ih
la	lo	lu	le	le	al	ol	ul	el	il
na	no	nu	ne	ni	an	on	un	en	in
pa	po	pu	pe	pi	ap	op	up	ep	ip
ra	ro	ru	re	ri	ar	or	ur	er	ir
sa	so	su	se	si	as	os	us	es	is
ta	to	tu	te	ti	at	ot	ut	et	it

II.

alb	olb	ulb	elb	ilb	albh	olbh	ulbh	elbh	ilbh
alg	olg	ulg	elg	ilg	algh	olgh	ulgh	elgh	ilgh
alm	olm	ulm	elm	ilm	almh	olmh	ulmh	elmh	ilmh
arb	orb	urb	erb	irb	arbh	orbh	urbh	erbh	irbh
arg	org	urg	erg	irg	argh	orgh	urgh	ergh	irgh
arm	orm	urm	erm	irm	armh	ormh	urmh	ermh	irmh

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III.

pab	bab	tà	dà	car	gar
pas	bas	té	dé	cas	gas
pac	bac	tì	dì	cog	gog
pur	bur	tò	dò	cur	gur
prat	brat	tù	dù	clag	glag
pris	bris	tàn	dàn	cab	gab

IV.

mag	mac	lorg	lorc	lic	achd
bag	bac	marg	marc	circ	ochd
glag	glac	sog	soc	sic	uchd
calg	calc	mug	muc	mic	bochd

Spelling.

Rule. Leathan ri leathan, 'us caol ri caol—
a broad to a broad, and a small to a small.

Or thus—

i. When the last vowel of a syllable is *broad*, the first vowel of a syllable postfixed to it is *broad* also; as, Cam, *Crooked*, Caman, *a club.*

a. In postfixing a *small* to a broad the correspondent vowel is *a;* as, Fan, *stay;* fanaidh, *will stay.*

ii. When the last vowel of a syllable is *small*, the first vowel of a syllable postfixed to it is small likewise; as, Cuir, *put;* cuiridh, *will put.*

a. In postfixing a broad to a small, the correspondent vowel is *e;* as, Fàidh, *a prophet*, fàidhean, *prophets.*

Th (gh, dh), is inserted between two vowels of different syllables; as, Bi, *be;* bi*th*idh, *will be.*

Words are *(i) Simple, (ii) Derivative, (iii) Compound—*

I. Nouns (*i*) Fear, *a man;* (*ii*) fear*ann*, *land;* (*iii*) *a.* fear-fuadain, *a straggler;* arm-chrios, *a sword-belt;* *b.* deoch-thungta, *toddy;* ùr-bhlàth, *a blossom.*

a. The accent is on the first syllable of simple words, and on the defining term of compounds.

II. Adjectives (*i*) Caomh, *kind;* (*ii*) gaolach, *lovely;* (*iii*) Dubh-cheannach, *blackfaced.*

III. Verbs (*i*) Bog, *steep;* (*ii*) *a.* bàs*aich*, *die;* *b.* àrd*aich*, *raise;* (*iii*) *a.* *clò*-bhuail, *print;* *b.* *grad*-éirich, *rise quickly.*

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The *prefixes* are—

an, ana, ann, ain, aim, aimh, as, eas, éa, éu, ao, ei, mi, mìo, neo, do, so, ath, aith, bith, cath, sìor, sìr, comh, co, coi, coimh, coin, ion, iom, ioma, iol; in, ion; ban, bana, bann, bain, bean, fear, luchd, mac, nic, gille, maol, cill, féill.

The *suffixes* are—

i. of nouns denoting

(*a.*) Agents— *-ear, -air, -ire, -ein, -idh, -eid, -aid,* -e, *iche, oir.*
(*b.*) Diminutives— *-an, -ean, -ein, -ag, -idh.*
(*c.*) Abstract ideas— *-achd, -ad, -ead, -as, -eas, -eis, -adh.*
(*d.*) Collective— *-ridh.*

ii. Adjectives—

-ach, -ail, -eil, -eann -ionn, -inn, -da, -idh, -mhor, -or, -ar, -rra.

iii. Verbs—

a.— *-ich, -ir, -aidh, -il, -inn.*
b.—Inflective— *-am, -amaid, -ibh, -adh, -idh, -inn, -adh, -tar, -ta, -te.*

Words variously Pronounced.

S = South; N = North.

S	*N*	*S*	*N*	*S*	*N*
béuc	biac	èalaidh	ialaidh	meud	miad
beul	bial	èun	ian	meug	meóg
bleun	blian	feuch	fiach	meur	miar
brèagha	briagha	feur	fiar	neul	nial
breug	briag	feusag	fiasag	reub	riab
ceud	ciad	freumh	friamh	sgeub	sgiab
cèus	cias	gèadh	giadh	sgeul	sgial
ceut-	ciat-	geug	giäg	sglèap	sgliap
cèath	ciath	greusaiche	griassaiche	sgleut	sgliat
cnèit	cniat	lèan-	lian-	sgreuch	sgriach
crèadh	criadh	leann	liunn	se	sia
dean	dian	leud	liad	seun	sian
deubh-	diabh-	leus	lias	sleuchd	sliachd
deuchainn	diachainn	meadhon	miodhain	smeur	smiar
deug	diag	mèanan	mianan	tearainn	tiarainn
deur	diar	mèas	mias	tearmann	tiarmann
dreuchd	driachd	mèath	miath	trean-ri-trean	trian-ri-trian

The Parts of Speech.

1. Noun—common—proper—abstract—collective.

2. Adjective—attributive—the definite article—the demonstrative—the indefinite.

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3. Pronoun—personal—possessive—interrogative—prepositional.

4. Verbs—principal—auxiliary—are active—(middle)—passive.

5. Adverbs
6. Conjunctions
7. Prepositions
8. Interjections
} simple—compound.

ARRANGEMENT OF WORDS.

1. The verb.
2. The subject = personal pronoun, or noun (with attribute).
3. The object = personal pronoun, or noun (with attribute).
4. The adverb.

PERSONAL AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Personal Pronouns.	*Emphatic form.*	*with self.*	*Possessives.*
mi, *I, me*	mise	mi-fhein	mo *contracted* m', *my*
tu, *thou, thee*	thusa	thu-fhéin	do ,, d' *thy*
e, *he, him, it*	esan	e-fhéin	a ,, ' *his*
i, *she, her, it*	ise	i-fhéin	a ,, ' *her*
sinn, *we, us,*	sinne	sinn-fhein	ar ,, 'r *our,*
sibh, *you*	sibhse	sibh-fhéin	ur ,, 'r, *your*
iad, *they, them*	iadsan	iad-fhéin	an, am ,, 'n, 'm, *their*

1. *Tu* is applied to the Deity, and to an inferior or equal; *sibh* to a superior.

2. *E* refers to a noun masculine, to a phrase, or clause; *i* to a noun feminine.

3. *Sinn* refers to the first person with the second or third or both; *sibh* to the second and third.

4. *Iad* refers to two or more nouns, or to a collective noun.

5. The Possessive—The contracted form is used after a preposition ending in a vowel; as, Le m' choire fhein, *through my own fault.*

6. When the noun begins with a vowel or *f pure, o* of *mo* and *do*, is elided; an apostrophe is used for *a*, his; *a*, her, takes *h-*; and *ar, ur*, take *n-*; thus—

m' uan, *my lamb*	ar n-uan, *our lamb*
d' uan, *your lamb*	ur n-uan, *your lamb*
'uan, *his lamb*	an uan, *their lamb*
a h-uan, *her lamb*	am bàta, *their boat*

So—m'fhalt, *my hair;* d'fhalt, *your hair;* 'fhalt, *his hair.*

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7. The possessive is rendered emphatic by postfixing *-sa*, *-se*, *-san*, *-ne*, to the noun (or to the adjective following); thus—

Mo chù-sa, *my* dog	ar cù-ne, *our* dog
do chù-sa, *thy* dog	ur cù-se *your* dog
a chù-san, *his* dog	an cù-san, *their* dog
a cù-se, *her* dog	am bàta-san, *their* boat

So—mo chŭ dubh-sa, *my* black dog; an coin bhàna-san, *their* white dogs.

Nouns and Adjectives.

1. Nouns and adjectives have Gender, Number, and Case.
2. Gender—Masculine and Feminine.
3. Number—Singular and Plural.
4. Case—Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Vocative.

Gender.—1. *Sex.*

1. Names applied to males are masculine, and those applied to females are feminine; as, Fear, *a man;* bean, *a woman.*

2. Difference of sex is denoted by—

i. Different words; as, Athair, *father;* màthair, *mother.*

ii. Sexual prefix, or other term; as—

a. Aireach, *m. a cow-tender; ban*arach, *f. a dairymaid.*
b. Smeòrach, f. *mavis; coileach*-smeòraich *m.*
c. Maigheach, *f. a hare; boc*-maighich, *m.*
d. Uan-*firionn, m. a tup-lamb;* uan-*boirionn, a ewe-lamb.*

iii. Terminational inflection—*aire* into *ăid;* as, Glag*aire*, *m. a blusterer;* glag*aid*, *a female blusterer.*

Sex denoted by Different Words.

Athair, *father*,	màthair	fear, *man*,	té / bean
amadan, *fool*,	oinseach		
balach, *clown*,	caile	fleasgach, *bachelor*,	maighdeann
bioraiche, *colt*,	loth	Gille, mac, *son*,	nighean
bodach, *an old man*,	cailleach	goistidh, *godfather*,	muime
bràthair, *brother*,	piuthar	mac- *mac-*,	nic-
coileach, *cock*,	cearc	oide, *step-father*,	muime
cù, *dog*,	gala	reithe, *ram*,	caora
damh, *ox*, *stag*,	atharla / agh	sgalag, *f. man-servant*,	searbhanta
dràchd, *drake*,	tunnag / lach	tarbh, *bull*,	bó / mart
duine, *man*,	bean	torc, / cullach, *boar*,	muc
each, *horse*,	làir		

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II. Inanimate Objects.

Masculine.	*Feminine.*
1. Nouns whose last vowel is *broad*, are commonly masculine; as, Còrn, *m. a cup.*	2. Nouns whose last vowel is *i*, are commonly feminine; as, Cìr, *f. a comb.*

3. Diminutives in *-ag;* abstract nouns in *-e, -ad, -id;* and derivatives in, *-achd,* are feminine; as, Gile, f. *whiteness.*

LESSON I.

[Pronouns—personal and possessive, p. 7; verb—principal parts—indicative, p. 40.]

1. The adjective masculine is plain, and the adjective feminine aspirated; as, Uan *b*àn, *a white lamb;* caora *dh*ubh, *a black sheep.*

2. An adjective referring to two or more nouns agrees with the nearer; as, Fear agus bean *gh*lic, *a wise man and wife;* bean agus fear *gl*ic.

3. An adjective predicating of its noun is in the nominative singular masculine; as, Tha'n latha blàth, *the day is warm.*

4. *Mo, do, a* (his), aspirate the words to which they are prefixed; as, Mo chù, *my dog.*

1

M'athair agus mo mhàthair. Do mhac agus a nighean. A phiuthar agus a bhràthair. A cù agus a h-each. Ar n-each-ne, 's ur n-each-se, agus an each-san. Each glas agus làir bhàn. Làir agus each bàn. Tha m'each-sa dubh, agus a h-each-se glas. Tha thu-fhéin sgìth, agus tha d'each leisg. Fear leisg agus each sgìth. Tha mo làmh dheas goirt, agus mo chas chlì brùite. Tha mo chù bàn-sa luath, agus do chù glas-sa mall. Fiadh luath agus cù mall.

2

My mother and my father are old. Your daughter is young, and your son is little. *His* brother, and *her* sister, are good. *Our* horse is black, and *yours* is white. *His* grey horse, and *her* black mare. *I* and my horse are tired. My left hand is bruised. A bruised left foot, and a sore right hand. *My* hair is grey, *yours* is fair, and *theirs* is red. You yourself are lazy, and your black horse is slow. *My* wife and *his* wife are good.

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LESSON II.

[Simple prepositions, p. 56; irregular verb—principal parts, p. 41; article, p. 39.]

The Article.

There is no indefinite article in Gaelic.

Am, an, na, *the.*

	Singular.		Plural.	
	mas.	*fem.*		*mas. and fem.*
N.	am, an, *the*	a', an, *the*	N.	na, na h- the
G.	a', an, *of the*	na, *of the*	G.	nam, nan, *of the*
D.	a', an, 'n, an, } *the*	a', an, 'n, an, } *the*	D.	na, na h-, *the*

The Noun with the Article.

	Masculine.			*Feminine.*	
	sing.	*plur.*		*sing.*	*plur.*
	Am bàrd, *the poet.*			A' phoit, *the pot.*	
N.	am bàrd	na bàird	N.	a' phoit	na poitean
G.	a' bhàird	nam bàrd	G.	na poite	nam poit*ean*
D.	a' bhàrd / 'n bhàrd	na bàird, *or,* na bàrdaibh	D.	a' phoit / 'n phoit	na poitean *or,* na poitibh.

1. A noun followed by the *Demonstratives—so,* this, these; *sin,* that, those; *sid, ud,* yon, yonder; or preceded by *aig,* takes the article; as, A'chuach so, *this cup;* an cù aig Séumas, *James' dog;* an cù agamsa, *my* dog.

a. So, sin, sid, preceding the noun are used as adverbs; as, So an tigh, *this is the house.*

2. The article is not used with a noun definite; as, Bian a' bhruic, the badger's skin.

3. *To have* is expressed by *bi* with *aig;* as, Tha tigh agam, *I have a house.* See Prepositional pronouns.

3

Bha mi latha 's a' bheinn ghuirm so 'sealg. Fhuair mi lorg an fhéidh 's a' chàthar ud thall 'am bun na creige glaise fo bhlàs na gréine. Lean mi an lorg, agus chunnaic mi'n damh mór ud, 's an eilid ri 'thaobh. Chum mi an isneach so

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ris fo'n t-sùil dheis le rogha cuimse. Cha do dhiùlt i 'n t-srad, agus thuit mac na h-éilde. Leig mi 'n cù bàn ris an eilid, 'us rinn e'n t-éuchd. Tha each agamsa, agus cairt aige-san. Tha'n t-each dubh 's an làir bhàn aca-san; ach tha sinne gun each idir againn.

4

This is the loch, but yonder is the sea. The cat killed the mouse and fled. Run and catch that little kid. Leave this bush, but cut that tree. He wounded the hind and killed the stag. This is the deer-skin. The lad broke the oar out on the loch. The day was cold but the house was warm. Coals are cheap but meal is dear. Fish is not dear, and bread and cheese are cheap. Warm yourself, the day is cold. This is the track of the little kid. I have a new cart, and she has a good horse. Our horse is brown. They have a house and a garden; but we have neither house nor garden.

LESSON III.

[Read carefully observations on declensions, p. 35; verb regular—subjunctive mood, p. 40.]

The Noun with the Adjective.

Masculine.		*Feminine.*	
Singular.	*Plural.*	*Singular.*	*Plural.*
Cat glas, *a grey cat.*		Cearc bhreac, *a speckled hen.*	
N. Cat glas,	Cait ghlasa	*N.* Cearc bhreac,	Cearcan breaca,
G. Cait ghlais,	Chat glasa,	*G.* Circe brice,	Chearc breaca,
D. Cat glas,	Cait ghlasa,	*D.* Circ bhric,	Cearcan breaca,
V. Chait ghlais !	Chata glasa !	*V.* Chearc bhreac !	Chearcan breaca !

1. Simple common nouns, without the article, are plain in the genitive; as, Ceann tuirc, *a boar's head;* nead circe, *a hen's nest.*

a. An adjective in *d-* is sometimes plain after *-l, -n, -d, -t;* as, An sgoil-dubh, *the black art.*

b. An adjective preceded by *gu* is used as an adverb of Manner; as, Math, *good;* gu math = *well.*

2. *Mi, sinn, sibh,* are not repeated after the personal terminations *-am, -inn, -amaid, -ibh;* as, Tog*am* so (not togam *mi*), let me lift this; buail*ibh* e, *strike* (*ye*) *him.*

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5

Reic e bian bruic agus boicionn goibhre. Fhuair mi ubh na circe duinne. A chearc dhonn, fhuair mi do nead. A chait bhig, dh' òladh tu mo bhainne. Tha bainn' agamsa mi-fhein. Chreachainn-sa nead an eoin duibh. Dheanadh tu sin gu h-olc. Mharbhainn fiadh agus bheirinn dachaidh e. Dheanadh tu sin gu math. Bha am fear ud 's an sgoil-duibh. 'S i nighean mo ghaoil an nighean donn òg.

6

The goat-skin and the deer-skin are sold. He sold them yesterday; but he would take them himself to-day. I found a black hen's nest last night in the grass. O, white cat, you spilt my milk. I would kill a fox, and then come home. You would do that well. There is (some) water in those small cups. O, white horse, here is some oats and meal. I would write a letter. He would write a letter also.

Sunday, *Didònaich.*

Monday, *Diluain,*
Tuesday, *Dimàirt,*
Wednesday, *Diciadaoin*
Thursday, *Diordaoin,*
Friday, *Dihaoine,*
Saturday, *Disathurna.*

LESSON IV.

[*To be*, p. 46; and *is* with particles, p. 49.]

Is, *it is.*

	Present.			*Past.*		
sing.	is mi 's mi	is tu 's tu	is e, is i 's e, 's i	Bu mhi	bu tu	b'e b'i
plur.	is sinn 's sinn	is sibh 's sibh	is iad 's iad	Bu sinn	bu sibh	b' iad.

A word not in *d-*, *t-*, is aspirated after *bu*; *b'* is used before vowels and *f pure*; as, Bu mhath e, *it was good*; b'olc e, *it was bad*; b'fhuar e, *it was cold.*

1. *Is ann* is equivalent to *it is*; as, 'S ann ùr a tha e = *it is new that it is* = *it is new.* *Bi* with *ann* denotes presence or existence; as, Tha'n t-uisg' ann = *There is rain* = *it rains.*

2. Affections of body or mind are often expressed by *bi* with

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air; as likewise by *bi* with *ann;* as, Tha'n t-acras orm, *I am hungry;* tha e 's an fhiabhras, *he has fever.*

a. Ghabh, *took,* is also used; as, Ghabh e 'n daorach, *he was drunk.*

3. *Bi* with *ann* and a possessive pronoun of the gender and number of the subject, indicate profession or state; as, Tha Eobhan na 'shaor, *Evan is a joiner;* cha'n 'eil e ach na 'thràill, *he is but a slave;* cha'n 'eil innt' ach a' ghlaoic, *she is but a silly woman.*

4. Personal pronouns in collocation with *is,* precede the nouns to which they refer; as, 'S e Dònall a bhuail mi, *it was Donald that struck me.*

7

Is bainne so, nach eadh? 's eadh. An eadh? Cha'n eadh idir. Tha'n t-uisge trom ann an diugh 's an dé, agus tha coltas an t-sneachd air. An tig turadh tuille? Thig; biodh faighidinn agad—thig an turadh na 'àm fhéin. Is ann na 'chlachair a tha Iain do mhac—nach ann? Is ann; ach 's ann na 'shaor a tha Dùghall. Tha bean a' chìobair na 'searbhanta mhath—nach 'eil? Thà ì. Nach 'eil Aonghus na 'sgalaig mhath? Cha bhithinn 'am sgalaig na'm faodainn—am biodh tusa? Tha leigheas 'am fallus clachair.

8

Is not this wine? No, it is milk. It was fair last night, but it snows to-night. It rains heavily. It is always fair in the Highlands. Will rain never come? Have patience—it will come in its own time. Is your son a tailor? No—my son is a smith. The smith's wife is a good servant. I would not be a tailor, if I could at all—would you? No—but if I were big, I would be a soldier. I am hungry and thirsty, and dinner is not ready. He died of the small-pox. It was his brother that had the fever—was it not?

MEETING SOMEBODY.

How do you do?	Ciamar 'thà thu?
Quite well, thank you.	Gu gasda, gu'n robh math agaibh.
How are they at home?	Ciamar a tha iad agaibh?
Where are you going to-day?	Ceana 'thog thu ort an diugh?
To do some shopping.	Do'n bhùth.
What a beautiful day!	Nach briagha 'n latha 'th'ann!
Charming!	Ciatach!
Good day.	Latha math leat.
Hope to see you well.	D'fhaicinn slàn.

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LESSON V.

[Prepositional pronouns, p. 58.]

1. Some preposition-verbs take two objects; as, Thoir bainne do'n mheann, *give milk to the kid.*

a. The preposition is retained in the passive voice; as, Thugadh bainne do'n mheann, *milk was given to the kid.*

b. When the object is a personal pronoun in English, use the prepositional pronoun in Gaelic; as, Give *me* a drink, *thoir* dhomh *deoch.*

2. Passive verbs take *le;* impersonals take *do,* and sometimes *gu;* as, Togar a'chlach leis, *the stone shall be lifted by him;* thuit do'n turadh a bhi ann; *it happened to be fair;* thuit gu'n deach i null, *it happened that she went over.*

9

Thug e bhuamsa am fearann agus thug e dhaibhsan e. Bheirear dhutsa duais fhathast. Thogainn fonn air lorg an fhéidh. Sìn, 'Oisein, do ruighe do'n triath. Thug Ullin do'n triath am fonn. Is tu a thilg a' chlach air a' chaisteal. Cha togar leam fonn, cha'n éirich e leam. Thuit nach robh bonn a stigh agam 's an àm. Thuit gu'n d'fhuair e 'ghaol a'bròn, làmh ri còmhla mhòir nan sgiath. Leagadh an damh leis, agus mharbhadh an earba leis. Sid agaibh mar 'dh'éirich dhòmhsa. Thoir onoir do d' athair agus do d' mhàthair.

10

They took the gun from *them,* and gave it to *me.* Your reward was given to you before. He could keep the dog from him. Ossian, give to the hero a lay. Ullin stretched his arm to the hoary-haired. You have cast a stone at our house. The song shall not be raised by me. It happened that it was raining. I happened to have a few pence in the house at the time. The tree was felled by him. The stag was killed by the dog. That is how it happened to me. Honour and love thy father and thy mother. A hat and a cloak were given to us.

The Weather.

How is the weather?	Dé 'n t-sìde 'th'ann?
It looks like rain.	Tha coltas an uisg' air
Is it going to clear up, do you think?	Saoil thu'n tog e?

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No—it is pouring.	Cha tog—tha'n dìl' ann.
Take your plaid and umbrella.	Thoir leat do bhreacan 's do bhothan.
Which way is the wind?	Co as 'tha 'ghaoth?
South-west.	Niar-dheas.
It looks like fair weather.	Tha coltas an turaidh air.
When is St. Swithin's day?	Cuine 'thig latha Mhàrtuinn-builg?

LESSON VI.

[Auxiliaries, p. 41; irregular verbs—principal parts, p. 41.]

1. Verbs of motion govern the infinitive; as, Tiugainn a bhuain, *come to reap.*

a. A bhi, *to be*, is governed by any verb.

2. Preposition-verbs, auxiliaries, impersonals, composite verbs, and adjectives of willingness or unwillingness, take for object an infinitive phrase; as, Tòisich air do leasan ionnsachadh, *begin to learn your lesson.*

a. When the object is a verb-noun, the infinitive is not expressed; as, Faodaidh tu falbh (*a dhianamh*), *you may go.*

b. A, the sign of the infinitive, is not expressed when the verb-noun begins with a *vowel* or *f pure;* as, Tha eagal orm innseadh dhut gu'n d'thàinig e, *I am afraid to tell you that he has come.*

3. Adjectives of profit or disprofit take *aig, air, ann, &c.*, as the case may be, before the infinitive phrase; as, Tha thu math air an ràmh (*iomairt*), *you are good at the oar.*

a. Brath, gu, gus, los, air ti, an impis, an comhair, &c., express purpose or intention before the infinitive; as, Am beil thu brath a pòsadh? *do you mean to marry her?*

4. A descriptive verb-noun definite is often changed into an infinitive; as, Cas a shiubhal an fhirich, for *cas siubhail firich—a foot to wander the wilds.*

a. The verb *is*, in such cases, is often understood.

11

Tha na saighdearan a' dol do'n champ a dh-fhaotainn buadhach. Tiugainn do'n bhuailidh a bhleoghann cruidh-ghuaillinn. Chaidh Fionn do'n bheinn a shealg. An deachaidh iad a thrusadh nam mult dubh-cheannach? Faodaidh tu nise 'bhi 'dol dachaidh. Féumar a bhi tapaidh. Is còir dhut éirigh [*a dhianamh*] moch 's a' mhaduinn. Tha e toileach gu leòir a pòsadh [*a dhianamh*]. Theab an clachair tuiteam [*fhaotainn*]. Tha e math air a'ghunna

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[*'laimhseachadh*], ach tha e ro throm air an òl [*a ghabhail*]. 'S esan, ma tà, cas a shiubhal na frìthe, agus calpa cruinn an t-siubhail éutruim. Tha'n tigh gu tuiteam [*fhaotainn*]. Bha sinn an impis géilleadh [*a thoirt seachad do*]. Tha sgàth orm innseadh dhut.

12

The soldiers went to fight against the Prince. Come to see the lambs. Finn did not go that day to the hill to hunt. They went to gather the white-faced ewes. She may be going to town now. We must be clever. You should go to bed early, and rise early in the morning. She was quite willing to marry him. The boy nearly fell. He is not a good shot. They are addicted to drink. He is good at travelling the wilds. The house was about to fall. We had almost yielded. I am not afraid to tell you.

ASKING ONE'S NAME, &c.

What's your name?	C'ainm a th' ort?
How old are you?	Dé'n aois a tha thu?
I am twelve.	Dà bhliadhn' diag.
Are you older than your brother?	An sin' thu na do bhràthair?
Yes, by three years.	'S eadh—tha trì bliadhn' agam air.
Do you know English?	Am beil Béurl' agad?
A few words.	Beagan.
Are you not at school?	Nach 'eil thu 's an sgoil?

LESSON VII.

[Declensions, pp. 33-4; and Regular Verbs, p. 48.]

THE RELATIVE.

A, *who, which, that.*
Nach, *who not, which not, that not.*
Na, *what,* includes the relative and the antecedent.

1. After a preposition *a* becomes—

i. am before *b-, f-, m-, p-;* as, An tigh anns *am* beil mi, *the house in which I am.*

ii. an before the other letters; as, An t-àit' anns an robh e, *the place where he was.*

2. The preposition either precedes the relative, or is placed at the end of the sentence; as, Am fear *air* am beil sibh a'

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bruidhinn, or tha sibh a' bruidhinn *air, the man of whom you speak.*

a. When a pronoun referring to the antecedent is contained in the relative clause, the preposition frequently precedes that pronoun; as, Am fear a bha am bàt' aig' *againn; the man whose boat we had.*

3. The relatives *a, na,* govern the relative form of the future indicative; as, Am fear a 's fhèarr a chuireas 's e 's fhèarr a bhuaineas, *the man that reaps best is he that sows best.*

a. Abair, dian, faic, faigh, rach, thig, thoir, want the relative form.

4. To prevent ambiguity when a clause intervenes between the relative and its antecedent, such nouns as the following may be introduced immediately before the relative:—Duine, bean, fear, té, boirionnach, tì, neach, urra, feadhainn, muinntir, dream, sgioba, cuideachda, tréud, ni, rud, cùis, gnìomh, gnothach, càs, tùrn, céum, &c.

13

Fiadh a shnàmhas uisge. Tuagh leis am buainear slat. So am fear a thug an cat thair an allt. Sin an neas a thug leatha an t-ian; ach sid an t-ian a thug leis an neas. Chunnaic mi an clòbair a fhuair thu a chù air chall. Sid am brocair bho'n d'fhuair thu 'n cù-luirge. Co 'thachair orm an diugh, ach am fear a thug dhuinn an t-each. An e am fear a fhuair sinn an làir bhàn bho 'bhràthair? Cha'n è; ach am fear a cheannaich sinn a bhó ruadh bho 'mhac. Chunnaic mi Ullin a b' aosda ciabh, triath nach robh faoin 's a' chath.

14

This is the lad who stole the cat that killed the rat. The smith repaired the axe which the lad broke. Is that the gun which wounded the stag? I met the shepherd from whom we bought the lambs. The foxhunter to whom we sold the dog is dead. This is the man in whose house we were last year. That is the bridge across which we went before. I met the man from whose brother we bought the horse. Is not that the man in whose house we were last week?

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The Time.

What o'clock is it?	Dé 'n uair a tha e?
Eleven o'clock.	Aon uair diag.
My watch has stopped.	Tha m' uaireadair-s' air stad.
It is too fast.	Tha e ro luath.
It is too slow by nine minutes.	Tha e naoi mineidean air dheireadh.
Five minutes to ten.	Mar chóig mineidean de dheich.
A quarter, twenty minutes, half-past four.	Ceithreamh, fichead mineid, leth-uair an deaghaidh ceithir.

LESSON VIII.

[First declension Table II, p. 34; regular verb with particles, p. 48.]

Interrogatives.

i.

Pronominal.

Who? *Co?*
Which? *cia? co?*
What? *ciod (gu dé? 'dé?)*

What is? { ciod è? / *(gu dé?* / *dé?)*

Which of them? { *cò aca?* / *cò dhiubh?*

Whether? { *co dhiù?* / *ciù, c'iù?* / *co aca?*

Whose? { *co leis?* / *cò leis an leis?*

How much, or How many? How much? { *co lian?* / *co miad?* / *dé urad?*

ii.

Verbal.

am, an?—am? *is?* an, *is, are?* nach? *am, is, are not?*

1. Interrogatives come first.

2. The verb *is* is not expressed with *co? cia? ciod?* as, Co è—not co *is* e, *who is he?* The noun following takes the article; as, Co am fear? *what man?* With other verbs the relative is expressed or understood; as, Co 'tha 'g ràdh? *who says so?*

3. *Co, cia, ciod,* are used as pronominal adjectives; as, Tha 'fhios agam *co* i, *I know who she is.*

4. *Is mine,* &c., is translated by *is* with *le*; as, Is leamsa so, *this is mine.*

5. The subject is seldom expressed in answering a question, unless it is emphatical, or made by *is;* as, An cuala tu iad? *did you hear them?* Chuala, *yes;* chuala mì, *yes, I did;* an tu Séumas? *Are you James?* is mi, *I am.*

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6. In the past subjunctive, the first person responds to a question, not emphatical, in the second and third person; as, An rachadh tu null? *would you go across?* Cha rachadh—not rach*ainn*.

15

Co 'tha 'n so? Thà mise, le'r cead. U, tha 'fhios agam co thusa. Co as a thàinig thu 'n dràsta? Bho'n tigh. Am beil d' athair aig an tigh? Thà; tha e na 'thàmh an diugh. Am beil do mhàthair na 'slàinte? Tha i gu math, gu'n robh math agaibh. Co miad bliadhn' a tha thu? Am beil Béurl' agad. Cha'n 'eil facal. Carson nach 'eil thu 's an sgoil? Tha'n cluith againn. Ceana 'tha thu 'dol? Leis a' chù. Co leis e? 'S leam fhein e. Nach ann ann a tha'n latha briagha? Ciatach! Cuine 'bhios a' bhuain ann? Cha'n fhada gu sin ma leanas an t-sìde so.

16

Is this you, Mary? Yes ma'am. What have you got to-day—milk, or fresh butter? Is your mother quite well? She is quite well, thank you. Is she working to-day? No, ma'am. You know English, do you not? Not a word. How old are you? When do you go to school? To-morrow. Whose dog is that? My brother's. When will you come again? The day after to-morrow. Why did you not put on your shoes, you have a cold? Are you hungry? No, ma'am; but I am thirsty. Have a piece of bread and cheese? Thank you very much. Be sure to come early—at half-past six. Will you remember that? Yes, ma'am. Good day.

EATING.

Are you hungry?	Am beil an t-acras ort?
I am starving.	Tha mi gu fannachadh.
I have just eaten.	Tha mi dìreach an deaghaidh sgur.
Give us something to eat.	Thoir dhuinn blasad bìdh.
What will you have?	Dé 'bhios bhuaibh?
Allow me to offer you.	Dé 'bhios agad? an gabh thu—?
Thanks.	Tapadh leibh.
Water, please.	Uisge, ma's e ur toil e.
I beg your pardon?	Dé b' àill leibh?
I beg your pardon.	Tha mi 'g iarraidh mathanais.

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LESSON IX.

[Revise *To be*, p. 46, and regular verb with particles, p. 48.]

Distributives.

Each, *gach*, all, *uile*, other, *eile*, any { *air bith* / *sa bith*
Many, *ioma*, some, *eigin*,

Some one, / Some person, *or* / Somebody, { *fear* / *te*, no, / *cuid* } *eigin*.
anything, / anything else / anything more, } *dad* { *eile* / *tuille*

Whoever, / Whichever, / Whatever, { *co*, / *cia*, / *ciod* } *sa bith*. / *air bith*.
whoever, / whichever, { *fear* / *té* / *duine* / *gin* / *dad* } *air bith*, / *sa bith*.

1. *Gach*, *ioma*, *a h-uile* precede their nouns; *eile*, *eigin*, *sa bith*, follow them; as, Gach tigh, *each house;* gloin' eile, *another glass.*

a. Gach, *ioma*, and *a-huile*, qualify nouns singular only.

2. A pronoun referring to a noun qualified by *gach*, *ioma*, *a h-uile*, is in the singular unless it conveys a plurality of ideas; as, Gach fear 's a chlaidheamh na 'dhòrn, *each man with his sword in his hand.*

17

Thig a stigh 's gheabh thu rud eigin, dh' fhalbh càch. Tha cuid eigin a' tighinn. Na caraich thusa, co sa bith a th' ann. Cha'n 'eil gin a' tighinn. Bha gach fear 'us té dhiubh na'n tàmh an dé. Is còir dhut fear eigin a phòsadh. Nach 'eil dad sa bith tuille agad ri ràdh? Ciù fear a bhios agad? Cha bhi gin idir dhiubh. Gheabh thu fear sa bith dhiubh. Na buailibh a chéile, a chlann? Léum gach fear air bàrr a shleagha, 's dh' fhàg iad Mac-Reithe 's a' Chaol. Thill iad dhachaidh còmhla.

18

I got nothing from him. Who said that? Nobody. Whoever said so, it is not true. Will none of you do this? Which of these do you want? I want them both. Will you buy none at all of them? I do not want any of them. I would take any one of the girls. Give her a penny—she has none. They went off together, and both died. Every one (*f.*) got her share. Some say they did, others say not. Some of the men stood, others fled, the rest were killed.

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Drinking.

Pull the bell.	Tarrainn (no buail) an clag.
A bottle of whisky.	Botul uisge-bheatha.
Fill the glass.	Lìon a' ghloine.
Your health.	Air do shlàinte,—sid ort.
Cap it off.	Sgob as e.
Round with it.	Mu'n cuairt e.
Bread and cheese.	Aran 'us càise.
Half-mutchkin, a gill.	Leth-bhodach, gearra-bhodach.

LESSON X.

[*Abair* and *Beir* with particles, p. 50.]

Cardinal Numbers.

1.	a h-aon *or* aon	18.	a h-ochd-diag
2.	a dhà ,, da	19.	a naoi-diag
3.	a trì ,, trì	20.	a fichead
4.	a ceithir ,, ceithir	21.	a h-aon air fhichead
5.	a cóig ,, cóig	22.	a dhà air fhichead
6.	a sia ,, sia	23.	a trì air fhichead
7.	a seachd ,, seachd	40.	dà fhichead
8.	a h-ochd ,, ochd	41.	dà fhichead 's a h-aon
9.	a naoi ,, naoi	60.	trì fichead
10.	a deich ,, deich	61.	trì fichead 's a h-aon
11.	a h-aon-diag	80.	ceithir fichead
12.	a dhà-dhiag	81.	ceithir fichead 's a h-aon
13.	a trì diag	100.	ciad
14.	a ceithir-diag	101.	ciad 's a h-aon
15.	a cóig-diag	200.	dà chiad
16.	a sia-diag	1000.	mìle
17.	a seachd-diag	1000000.	muillein.

Ordinal Numbers.

1st	an ciad fhear	a' chiad bhean
2nd	an dara fear	an dara bean
3rd	an treas fear	an treas bean
4th	an ceathramh fear	an ceathramh bean
5th	an cóigeamh fear	an cóigeamh bean
6th	an siathamh fear	an siathamh bean
7th	an seachdamh fear	an seachdamh bean
8th	an t-ochamh fear	an t-ochdamh bean
9th	an naoidheamh fear	an naoidheamh bean
10th	an deicheamh fear	an deicheamh bean
11th	an t-aona fear diag	an aon bhean diag
20th	am ficheadamh fear	an fhicheadamh bean
21st	an t-aona fear fichead	an aona bhean fhichead
22nd	an dara fear fichead	an dara bean fhichead
40th	an da fhicheadamh fear	an dà fhicheadamh bean
100th	an ciadamh fear	an ciadamh bean.

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Collective Numerals.

dithis, *two persons.*	seachdar, seachdnar } *seven persons.*
triùir, *three persons.*	ochdar, ochdnar } *eight persons.*
ceathrar, *four persons.*	naoinear, *nine persons.*
cóignear, cóigear } *five persons.*	deichear, deichnar, } *ten persons.*
sianar, sèanar } *six persons.*	

They take an adjective plural, and also govern the genitive plural.

1. Numerals precede their nouns.

a. Diag follows the noun and is plain after ordinals and nouns in *-n*, *-a*, *-e*, or *-bh*; as, An cóigeamh latha diag, *the fifteenth day;* trì uain diag, *thirteen lambs.*

b. The numeral follows names of sovereigns; as, Righ Séumas a h-ochd, *King James VIII.*

2. *Dà, fichead, mìle, muillein,* are used with nouns singular only; as, Dà mhac, *two sons.*

a. Ciad, mile, bolla, latha, sgillinn, are used in the singular with numerals; as, Ceithir chiad, *four hundred.*

b. Latha is found in the plural; as, Cóig làithean, *five days.*

3. *Aon, da, an ciad,* or *a' chiad,* aspirate their nouns; as, Aon fhear, *one man; Ceithir* aspirates *ciad,* a hundred.

a. A noun in *d-*, *t-*, *s-*, is plain after *aon;* as, Aon dàn, *one poem.*

4. *Dà* governs the dative; as, Dà chirc, *two hens.*

a. An adjective following such noun is in the nominative singular feminine; as, Dà chirc bhreac, *two speckled hens.*

b. In poetry it is found also in the plural; as, Dà chirc mhóra, *two large hens.*

c. After a preposition the adjective is in the dative; as, Le dà chirc mhóir, *with two large hens;* do dhà chù ghlas, *to two grey dogs.*

d. A noun indefinite preceded by any numeral between *trì* and *deich,* inclusive, is in the genitive plural plain; as, Fiar sheachd damh, *grazing for seven oxen.*

a. The numeral without the article is aspirated; when used absolutely it is *plain;* as, Leth-uair an deaghaidh sia, *Half-past six.*

19

Tha seachd latha 's an t-seachdain, dà sheachdain 's a' cheithir-la-diag, dà cheithir-la-diag anns a' mhìos, trì mìosan 's an ràidhe, agus ceithir ràidhean no dà mhìos dhiag anns a' bhliadhna. Tha fiar cheithir mart 'us dà each agam. Léugh an t-ochdamh caibideal diag, a' tòiseachadh leis an

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t-siathamh rann diag. So dhut dà chirc agus dà chuaich. Lìon an dà chuaich ùr sin, agus cuir fìon anns an dà chuaich bhig so. So an ciad fhear, ach sid am ficheadamh fear.

20

There are twelve months or four quarters in the year; three months in the quarter; two weeks or a fortnight in the month, and seven days in the week. I have grazing for twenty sheep, and four horses; but she has grazing for forty cows and seven horses. These two hens are speckled. Give seed to the other two. Fill this glass with water and those two cups with wine. This is the third man, but that is the fifth. Read the thirtieth verse of the nineteenth chapter.

FISHING.

Where is my fishing rod?	Cait am beil mo-shlat-iasgaich?
Give me a fly, a hook.	Thoir dhomh cuileag, dubhan.
Are they taking?	Am beil gabhail orra?
I took a salmon.	Fhuair mi bradan.
I got a nibble.	Fhuair mi sgobadh.
Try the bait.	Fiach am biathainne.
Good sport?	An d' fhuair sibh a' bheag?
Two salmon and a grilse.	Da bhradan 'us bànag.

LESSON XI.

[Irregular adjectives and comparatives, p. 37-8; *Cluinn, Dian*, p. 50-1, with particles.]

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

1. Adjectives have three inflexions expressive of comparison—the *first* Comparative, the *second* Comparative, the *third* Comparative.

2. The *first* is like the gen. sing. feminine; the *second* adds *id* to the first; and the *third* adds *ad*; as, Bàn, *fair*; 1st *bàine*; 2nd *bàinid*; 3rd *bàinead*.

a. These comparatives are uninflected nouns feminine.

3. The *first* comparative is used with *is* and *bi*:—

a. With *is* it takes *na*, than; as, Is *gile* sneachd *na* gual, *snow is whiter than coal.*

b. With *bi* it has *na's* or *na bu* before it and *na* after it; as, Tha Séumas na's sine na Eóbhan, *James is older than Evan*; bha'n dé na b'fhaide na 'n diugh, *yesterday was longer than to-day.*

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c. With *a is* it takes *de*, as also *aig*, *ann*, after it, when it is equivalent to the English superlative; as, 'S i Ceit a's òige de'n teaghlach, *Kate is the youngest of the family;* is tus' a's sine 'th '*aca, you are the oldest they have;* 's e an t-òr a's truime 'th' ann, *gold is the heaviest (metal) that is.*

4. The *second* comparative is used with *is;* as, Is truimid e sid, *it is the heavier of that.*

5. The *third* comparative is used after the verb *rach*, go, and frequently after the preposition *air;* as, Tha 'mhin a' dol 'an daoiread, *meal is getting dearer;* is ann air a daoiread, *it is rather.* We can also say—tha 'mhin *a' dol, a' fùs, ag cinntinn* na's daoire.

a. After the verb *cuir;* as, Ga 'chur 'an laghad, *lessening it.*

6. *Fìor, gle, ro*, and such like, are expressed only before the first of two or more adjectives; as, Duine *ro* chòir, fialaidh, furanach, pàirteach.

EXAMPLES.

Positive.	*1st Comparative.*	*2nd Comparitive.*	*3rd Comparitive.*
1. bàn, *white*	bàine	bàinid	bàinead
2. réith, *smooth*	réithe	réithid	réithead
3. dall, *blind*	doille	doillid	doillead
4. trom, *heavy*	truime	truimid	truimead
5. breac, *speckled*	brice	bricid	tricead
6. deas, *ready*	deise	deisid	deisead
7. beò, *lively*	beòtha	beòthaid	beothad
8. céillidh, *sedate*	céillidh	céillidhid	céillidhead
9. salach, *dirty*	sailche	sailchid	sailchead

21

Tha 'n diugh cho fada ris an raoir. Is co gheal 's an gruth leam fhein thu. Is gile na 'ghrian mo leanabh. Geal 's gam beil e, tha ann cho geal. Tha'n eallach trom, ach 's truimid i sid, agus tha ann a's truime. Tha mise sean, tha thusa na's sine, ach tha sinn uil' a' dol 'an sinead. 'S e 'n t-òr a's truime 'th 'ann. Co dhiù a's mù mise na esan? 'S e so a's gairbhe na'm measg. Cha'n 'eil a' ghairbhead ann. Tha 'n t-each a' fàs sgìth. Tha so ro chaol. Is ann air a' chaoilead gu dearbh.

22

Yesterday was colder than to-day, but to-night is warmer. This is as white as snow. My child is whiter than the sun.

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White as she is, there is whiter. The burden is light, but there is a lighter. It is the lighter for that. You are as old as I am, but we are not—none of us—getting younger. Is lead the heaviest of all? This is the prettiest of them. I am getting tired. That is too thick. It is rather thick indeed. Meal is getting dearer.

SHOOTING.

Have you the rifle?	Am beil an isneach agad?
There a deer!	Sid fiadh!
The wind is east.	'S ann near 'tha 'ghaoth.
Hand me my glass.	Fair a' ghloine.
Keep in the dog.	Cùm agad an cù.
Good sport?	An d' éirich an t-sealg leibh?
Pretty fair—twenty brace and a royal stag.	Mar naeh olc—fichead paidhir agus làn-damh

LESSON XII.

[*Faic, Faigh* with particles, p. 51; revise prepositional pronouns, p. 58.]

COMPOUND NOUNS. I.

Masculine. Maor-fuinn, *a ground-officer.*		*Feminine.* Cearc-fhraoich, *a moor-hen.*	
N. maor-fuinn	maoir-fhuinn	N. cearc-fhraoich	cearcan-fraoich
G. maoir-fhuinn	mhaor-fuinn	G. circe-fraoich	chearc-fraoich
D. maor-fuinn	maoir-fhuinn	D. circ-fhraoich	cearcan-fraoich
V. mhaoir-fhuinn	mhaora-fuinn	V. chearc-fhraoich	chearcan-fraoich

1. When the genitive describes the function or characteristic of the noun, as above, a hyphen is inserted.

a. The gen. plural undergoes no change; as, Ord-chlach, *a stone-hammer;* cas ùird-chlach, *the handle of a stone hammer.*

2. Simple nouns in apposition, and surnames, agree with their nouns like adjectives of quality; as, Ord Dhònaill shaoir, *Donald the joiner's hammer.*

a. A compound appellative, or a simple appellative in apposition with a proper noun with surname or two or more adjectives, is in the nominative preceded by the article; as, Tigh Shéumais, am maor-fuinn, *James the ground-officer's house;* Bean Shéumais bhig ruaidh, an clachair, *the wife of little red-haired James the mason.*

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23

Chrath e srian an eich-uisge rium. Lurga feadaig agus spead a' chromain-lòin. Chreach e nead na circe-fraoich. An ann 's a' choille-chuir a mharbh thu 'n earba? Tiugainn do thigh Dhònuill Chamrain. Bha sinn air chéilidh an tigh Màiri Caimbeil, agus fhuair sinn sgialachd bho Dhunnachadh brocair. Do'n àrd fhear-chiùil, Righ Dàbhaidh. Tha'n saor ag càramh glas dorus-cùil an tigh'-bhainne. Tha Ceit ag glanadh na cuaiche-bleoghainn. Bha na clobairean a' rùsgadh nan caorach-maola an dé. Thoir so do Cheit Thòisich, a' bhanarach.

24

The mason broke the handle of the stone-hammer. The boys are at the back of the kennel. Who cut the ear of the collie? The sportsman thrashes the pointer. She is feeding the greyhound and the water-spaniel. Come to the shooting-lodge. He is bathing his eyes with eye-wash every night. This is Angus Campbell the foxhunter's daughter; and that is Donald M'Intosh the ground-officer's son. The children called at Sarah Fraser the dairymaid's house to-day. Last night we were in Donald Cameron the sailor's house, and thence went to James the tailor's. He sang us one of Angus the foxhunter's songs.

BOATING.

Let go the oars.	Mach na ràimh
Pull.	Iomair.
To windward.	Cùm ris i.
Back-water.	Dian fotha
About.	Mu'n cuairt i.
Give her way.	Thoir astar dhi.
Take the helm.	Suidh air an stiùir.
Steady.	Cùm air do làimh.
Ashore!	Gu tìr!

LESSON XIII.

[*Rach, Ruig* with particles, p. 52.]

COMPOUND WORDS. II.

	Noun.			*Adjective.*	
	Sing.	*Plur.*		*Sing.*	*Plur.*
	òr-chèard, *a goldsmith.*			crom-chas, *a bandy-leg.*	
N.	òr-chèard	òr-chiuird	N.	crom-chas	crom-chasan
G.	òr-chiuird	òr-cheard	G.	crom-choise	chrom-chas
D.	òr-cheard	òr-chiuird	D.	crom-chois	crom-chasan
V.	òr-chiuird	òr-chearda	V.	chrom-chas	chrom-chasan

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1. Adjectives of one syllable are often prefixed to nouns (other adjectives, and verbs) and aspirate such words.

a. Deagh, droch, fìor, frith, mion, saobh, sàr, sean, seann, precede their nouns; as, Deagh-thoil, *good-will.*

2. Words in *d-*, *t-*, are plain after *n* : as, Làn-damh, *a full grown stag.*

3. The prepositive term undergoes no change of termination.

25

Fàilt ort fhéin, a Mhòr-thir bhòidheach 'anns an òg-mhìos bhealltainn. Bha caoidh na h-òg-mhna mar bhinn-ghuth eala 'n guin-bhàis. Tha cas-fhalt mo rùin-sa gu siùbhlach a' snìomh. Tha 'mhaoisleach chùl-bhuidhe air feadh na dùslainn. Bha làmhainnean sìoda air mìn-bhasan bàna na banaraich. Trom-cheann marbh nach mosgail facal. An-uair air do chlod-cheann trom. Shiùbhladh am bàrd sléibh-tean Bhreatunn le nighean bhòidheach an òr-fhuilt bhachalaich. Tha a mìog-shùil ga m' bhuaireadh le suaicheantas-gràidh.

26

Thug an òg-bhean a sùil ris an t-sliabh. Caidil, a lùth-choin luath. Bidh ceileir ceòlmhor air feadh nan cròc-mhiar. Thréig am meas 's am miagh 's lìonmhoraich an droch-bheairt. Tha òighean na h- Eadailt gun teagamh ceòl-bhinn. Gheabh thu'n leabhar so air prìs leth-bhodaich agus gearra-bhodaich. Bha 'ghrian a' faoisgneadh gu h-òr-bhuidhe as a mogull. Thog sinn na siùil bhréidgheal ri crann, 's shìn sinn na gallain bhas-leathann anns na bacaibh le lùs ghlac-geal.

LESSON XIV.

[*Thig, Thoir* with particles, p. 52-3.]

Partitives.

	Masculine.		*Feminine.*	
	Sing.	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*
	Pàiste giullain, *a child of a boy.*		Clach mhine, *a stone of meal.*	
N.	pàiste giullain,	pàistean ghiullan.	N. clach mhine,	clachan mine.
G.	pàiste ghiulain,	phàistean ghiullan.	G. cloiche mine,	chlach*an* mine.
D.	pàiste giulain,	pàistean ghiullan.	D. cloich mhine,	clachan mine.
V.	phàiste ghiulain,	phàistean ghiullan!	V. chlach mhine,	chlachan mine!

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1. Partitive nouns, and the adjectives *lùn, buidheach, sgìth*, govern the genitive, or the dative with *de;* as, Pùnnt feòla, *a pound of flesh;* làn éisg, *full of fish.*

a. De is used when the descriptive term is a noun definite, or when it has an attribute; as, Pùnnt de'n mhin sin, *a pound of that meal.*

b. Pailt, gann, lom, falamh, take *de;* as, Pailt *de* chàise, *plentiful of cheese.*

2. Collective numerals, and cardinals and ordinals used definitely, govern the genitive plural; as, Ceathrar mhac, *four sons;* so, Ceithir de na caoraich-mhaola, *four of the Cheviot ewes.*

3. A noun of weight or dimension takes *air;* as, clach air chudrom, *a stone in weight;* sia traidhean air àirde, *six feet high.*

a. Mile, a mile, with *uidhe* and *astar* take *de;* as, Mìle dh'uidhe, *a mile of distance.*

27

Cheannaich mi clach chàise agus bolla de mhin-choirce. Tha còta breacain agam agus féileadh de thartan nan Tòiseach. Tha'n cliabh so làn éisg. Bha làn botail de dh-uisge-beath' aige 's a' phige-ruadh. Cha'n 'eil gean air a' phàiste—cha'n 'eil e buidheach cadail. Tha sinn sgìth fìdhle. Tha mi gann de thombaca, lom de 'n mhin, falamh de'n tì, 's cha'n 'eil mi pailt a dh-airgiod. Tha'n tigh so dà fhichead traidh air fad, seachd traidhean diag air liad, agus cóig traidhean diag air àirde. Tha mìle dh' uidhe ann co dhiù.

28

I sold a boll of pease meal and a stone of old cheese. I have a tartan kilt. He has a Macdonald tartan plaid, and a blue bonnet. He had a mutchkin of whisky in that red jar. I am scarce of sugar but I have plenty tobacco. We are out of (= empty) oat-meal. This shop is twenty-seven feet long, twelve feet high, and thirteen broad. Glasgow is forty-four miles from Edinburgh. James called to-day, with his four sons. Her three children died young. His seven sons were slain. The doors open at half-past six.

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LESSON XV.

[Revise inflexion of nouns and adjectives, pp. 35-7.]

PROPER NAMES.

	Persons.		*Places.*	
	James.	*Sarah.*	*Perth, f.*	*Greece, f.*
N.	Séumas	Mór	Peairt	a' Ghréig
G.	Shéumais	Móire	Pheairt	na Gréige
D.	Seumas	Móir	Peairt	a' Ghréig
V.	Shéumais !	Mhór !	Pheairt !	a Ghréig !

1. Titles of men, proper names masculine, names of places, and of rivers, are aspirated.

a. After *gleann*, the name of a river is *plain;* as, Gleann *C*omhann.

2. Proper names feminine, without the article, are plain.

a. Clann, *a clan;* sliochd, sìol, *a sept; gille*, and *cill* prefixed to proper names; and *féill* governed by *latha*, are aspirated; as, Moladh Chlann-Dònaill, *the praise of Clandonald.*

b. Surnames, &c., in *c-*, *g-*, *d-*, *t-*, are usually plain after *-c*, *-l*, *-n;* as, Mac-Cailein, *The Duke of Argyll;* mac Chailein, *Colin's son.*

3. Titles precede Christian names; as, Sir Dònull, *Sir Donald*; Bànrainn Màiri, *Queen Mary.*

Except—*Aingeal, naomh, abstol* or *ostal, pàp, easbaig.*

a. Caiptein, màidseir, còirneal, seanaileir, colloquially, and *maighistir* follow the Christian name; as, Eobhan Caiptein, *Captain Ewen.*

4. A noun in apposition used definitely, or having an attributive, is in the nominative; as, Fàilte Shir Séumas, *Sir James's Welcome.*

a. Fear, and *mac*, are excepted.

5. NAMES OF PLACES.—Simple proper names of districts, the governing term of compounds, and names of rivers, are in the nominative; as, Bràighe Raineach, Taobh Mham-charraigh; Drochaid Chomhann.

a. Gleann is excepted; as, Cailein Ghlinn-Iubhair, *Colin of Glenure.*

NAMES OF WOMEN.

Ann	.....	Anna	Isabella	.....	Iseabail
Christian	.....	Cairistìona	Katherine	.....	Catrìona
Elizabeth	.....	Ealasaid	Kate	.....	Ceit
Euphemia	.....	Aoirig	Lucy	.....	Liùsaidh
Grissel	.....	Gaorsal	Margaret	.....	Mairghread
Helen	.....	Eilidh	Mary	.....	Màiri
Jane	.....	Sìne	Rachel	.....	Raoghailt
Janet	.....	Seònaid	Susan	.....	Siusaidh

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Names of Men.

Allan	.....	Ailein	James	.....	Séumas
Alexander	.....	Alastair	John	.....	Iain
Andrew	.....	Anndra	Kenneth	.....	Coinneach
Angus	.....	Aonghus	Louis	.....	Ludhais
Archibald	.....	Gilleasbaig	Malcolm	.....	Calum
Arthur	.....	Art	Martin	.....	Martainn
Charles	.....	Tèarlach	Michael	.....	Mìcheil
Colin	.....	Cailein	Murdoch	.....	Murchadh
Donald	.....	Dònall	Neil	.....	Nial, Neul
Duncan	.....	Dunnachadh	Norman	.....	Tormaid
Ewen	.....	Eóbhan	Paul	.....	Pàl
George	.....	Deòrsa	Robert	.....	Rob
Hector	.....	Eachann	Ronald	.....	Raonall
Henry	.....	Eanraig	Samuel	.....	Somhairle
Hugh	.....	Uistein	Thomas	.....	Tómas

29

So tigh Shéumais Chaimbeil. An do reic thu mart Móire bàine? Sheinn thu Co-theanal Chlann-Chamrain cho binn ri cluig Pheairt. Bratach bhuadhach Shìol-Leòid. Bàs Shir Dònall bho 'n Chaol. Each Dhònaill Chaiptein. Currac Mhr. Eóbhan. Thachair sinn aig ceann drochaid Ghairidh. 'S e Uilleam Ros a rinn cumha Chailein. B' fhuath le Iain Lom Mac-Cailein agus Sìol-Diarmaid uile. 'S e Bail'-a'-Mhoraire oighreachd Bànrainn Victoria 'an Albainn. Rinneadh bristeadh air na Gàidhil latha Chuil-fhodair.

30

This is Donald Cameron's house. He bought red Mary's horse. You played the Macpherson's Gathering very well. In the time of King Charles I. After the death of Queen Ann. The massacre of Glencoe. The death of Lord Clyde. Glenshiel. Is that Mac-Callum's book you are reading? This is Mr. James's horse. The poet fell in love with Sarah the beautiful young maid. The old man died in the house of his daughter Sarah.

Note.—Names of places may be—

1. A single noun; as, Bàrasdal, Fionnairidh.

2. A noun with the article; as, An t-Earrachd, a' Chill, na Cluainean.

3. A noun with an adjective, or genitive indefinite; as, An Coire-gorm, an Aird'-rainich.

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4. A noun with another noun used definitely; as, Fearann-Dònaill, Coir'-a'-cheathaich, Cùl-na-Ceapaich, Camus-nan-gall, Eilein-da-bhàrr.

EXAMPLES.—1. Muilt Bhàrasdail; Bràigh Fhionnairidh. 2. Fear an Earrachd; Baile na Cille. 3. Moladh a' Choire-ghuirm; Latha Aird'-rainich. 4. Ceann Dail-Adhaimh; Oran Choir'-a'-cheathaich; tigh Dhail-na-bighe; Fear Chamus-nan-gall.

LESSON XVI.

1. The following verbs combined with nouns (and pre positions) are generally rendered by simple verbs :—

bi, *be;* is, *is*	faigh, *get*	leig, *let*
cuir, *put*	fàs, *or,* } *grow*	rach, *go*
cùm, *keep*	cinn, } *grow*	thig, *come*
dian, *do, make*	gabh, } *take*	thoir, *give*
fàg, *leave*	glac, } *take*	tog, *lift.*

Examples—Stad, *a stop*, dian stad, *stop;* car, *a turn*, cuir car dheth, *turn it;* sgìth, *tired*, dh'fhàg e sgìth thu, *it fatigued you.*

2. *Dian, rach, faigh*, take a possessive pronoun before a verb-noun formed from a transitive verb; as, Na dian *a* chiùrradh, *do not hurt him;* théid *a* bualadh-se cuideachd, SHE *shall be struck also.*

a. Emphasis is better expressed by an emphatic personal pronoun with the infinitive; as, Théid *esan* a bhualadh, HE *shall be struck.*

b. If the verb-noun be formed from a preposition-verb, *rach* takes an infinitive phrase; as, Théid gabhail oirre (*a dhianamh*), *she shall be beat;* the infinitive however is not expressed.

31

Is toigh leam an te dhìleas, dhonn. Tha gaol agam air a' ghille. Cha'n 'eil fuath no gràin agam oirre. Cuir sùrd ort fhéin, agus bi 'd dhuine. Cùm cuimhn' air sin. Is cuimhne leam an uair a bha thu 'd phreasan. Gabh iolla ris a' chirc. Ghabh an t-each maoim. Cuir 'am bogadh a' bhraich. Leigibh fois leis a' phàiste. So an sonn a chaidh a leòn 's a' bhlàr. Fhuair an t-uan am bàs. Théid na cluasan a thoirt dheth fhéin fhathast. Dian caomhna mhath air a' bheagan Bhéurla, 's na Goill uile romhainn.

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32

Does she like to be alone? He was in love with the young maid. He neither hates nor dislikes her. Bestir yourself and act like a man. You shall come at half-past seven, remember that. Do you remember when that large tree was a sapling? Is that the soldier that was wounded in the battle? Steep the linen. Are those the bones of the horse that died last year. He shall be deceived himself yet. Be seated—she is going to sing a song. I regret that I did not do it. I am glad that you have come. I would prefer that one. The horse shyed and the rider fell.

IDIOMS.

Is àill leam, *I wish, or desire.*
Is aithne dhomh, *I know.*
Is aithreach leam, *it repents me.*
Is annsa leann, *I prefer.*
Is beag orm, *I hate.*
Is coma leam, *I care not.*
Is cruaidh dhomh, *it is hard of me.*
Is cuimhne leam, *I remember.*
Is dual domh, *it is natural to me.*
Is duilich leam, *I regret.*
Is fhèarr leam, *I prefer.*
Is fhèarr dhomh, *it is better for me.*
Is fhiach dhomh, *it is worth my while.*
Cha'n fhiach leam, *it is beneath me.*
Is ion domh, *it is proper for me.*
Is léir dhomh, *I see.*
Is math leam (gu'n), *I am glad (that).*
Is math dhomh, *it is good for me.*
Is miann leam, *I wish, desire.*
Is mithich dhomh, *it is time for me.*
Cha mhù orm, *I care not.*
Is nàr dhomh, *it is a shame to me.*
Is olc dhomh, *it is bad of me.*
Is taitneach leam, *I like, pleasant to me.*
Is toigh leam, *I like, love.*
Is truagh leam, *I pity.*

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Table of Declensions.—I.

	First			Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
	i.	*ii.*	*iii.*				
	Sing.	*Sing.*	*Sing.*	*Sing.*	*Sing.*	*Sing.*	*Sing.*
N.	bàrd, m., *a poet*	bròg, f., *a shoe*	cruite, f., *a harp*	béum, f., *a stroke*	cathair, f., *a chair*	màthair, f., *a mother*	clàrsair, m., *a harper*
G.	bàird, *of a poet*	bròige	cruite	béuma	cathrach	màthar	clàrsair
D.	bàrd, *a poet*	bròig	cruit	béum	cathair	màthair	clàrsair
V.	bhàird, *o poet!*	bhròg!	chruit!	bhéum!	chathair!	mhàthair!	chlàrsair!
	Plur.	*Plur.*	*Plur.*	*Plur.*	*Plur.*	*Plur.*	*Plur.*
N.	bàird, *poets*	brogan	cruitean	béumannan	cathraichean	màthraichean	clàrsairean
G.	bhàrd, *of poets*	bhròg	chruitean	bhéumannan	chathraichean	mhàthraichean	chlàrsairean
D.	bàird, *poets*	brògan	cruitean	béumannan	cathraichean	màthraichean	clàrsairean
V.	bhàrda, *o poets!*	bhròg an!	chruitean!	bhéumannan!	chathraichean!	mhàthraichean!	chlàrsairean

1. The genitive is governed by nouns, adjectives, the present participle, and the compound prepositions.
2. The dative is governed by simple prepositions.
3. The vocative is governed by *a*.

Shaw, Stewart, Armstrong, Currie, and Forbes give but *two* declensions, while Munro gives *five*. Zeuss gives but two, O'Donovan and Bourke give four, while Joyce gives *five*.

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Table of Declensions.—II.

Case	*a* a = o m.	*a* a = o f.	*b* a, o = u m.	*b* a, o = u f.	*c* ea, io = i m.	*c* ea, io = i f.	*d.* eá, éu, ia = ei m.	*d.* eá, éu, ia = ei f.	*e* eu, ia = eo m.
N.	dall	clach	balg	lóng	ceann	cearc	each	'iall	miar
G.	doill	cloiche	builg	luinge	cinn	circe	eich	éille	meòir
D.	dall	cloich	balg	luing	ceann	circ	each	éill	miar
V.	dhoill !	chlach !	bhuilg !	lóng !	chinn !	chearc !	'eich !	'iall !	mheòir !
	Plur.		*Plur.*		*Plur.*		*Plur.*		*Plur.*
N.	doill	clachan	builg	longan	cinn	cearcan	eich	iallan	meòir
G.	dhall	chlach	bhalg	long	cheann	chearc	each	iall	mhiar
D.	doill	clachan	builg	longan	cinn	cearcan	eich	iallan	meòir
V.	dhalla !	chlachan !	bhalga !	longan !	cheanna !	chearcan !	'eacha !	'ialla !	mhiara !
	a blind man	*a stone*	*a bag*	*a ship*	*a head*	*a hen*	*a horse*	*a thong*	*a finger*

b. Ceòl makes *ciùil*, and seòl makes *siùil*.

d. Derivatives having *ea* sounded like *ĕ*, change *ea* into *ei* in the genitive; as, Cail*eag*, *a little girl*, *gen.* Cail*ei*ge, pl. Caileagan.

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First Declension.

i. a. Singular—masculine.

1. The genitive singular inserts *i* after the last broad vowel; as, Bàrd, *m.*, *a poet;* gen. bàird, *of a poet.*

2. The dative is like the nominative plain or aspirated.

3. The vocative is like the genitive aspirated.

b. Plural—masculine.

4. The nominative plural masculine of monosyllables is like the genitive singular.

a. Polysyllables make the plural by adding *an* to the gen. sing.; as, Aonach, *a hill;* pl. aonaichean.

5. The genitive plural is like the nominative sing. aspirated.

a. The genitive plural of polysyllables is often like the nom. plural.

6. The dative plur. is like the nom. plur., or is formed by adding *ibh* to the nom. singular.

a. Nouns in *-bh*, and *-mh*, have the dative plural like the nom. plural.

7. The vocative plural is like the nom. plural, or it ends in *a* or *e*.

a. Monosyllables make the vocative plural in *a* or *e*.

ii. a. Feminine—singular.

1. The genitive singular feminine inserts *i* and adds *e;* as, Bròg, *f. a shoe*, gen. bròige.

a. In words of more than one syllable the addition of *e* is optional.

2. The dative is like the gen. without the final *e*.

3. When the last vowel of the nom. is *i*, the genitive is formed by adding *e* only; as, Cruit, *f. a harp*, cruite, *of a harp.*

4. The vocative is like the nom. aspirated.

5. The nominative plural feminine adds *an*.

6. The genitive plural is like the nom. singular or plural; but that of monosyllables whose last vowel is broad, is oftener like the nominative singular.

a. The other cases are like the plural masculine.

7. Certain nouns masculine, and feminine, having *a*, *o*, *ea*, *éu*, *ià*, *io*, change the vowel or diphthong before inserting *i*. *See 2nd table of Declensions.*

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Second Declension.

1. The genitive singular adds *a*; as, Béum, *a blow*; gen. sing. béum*a*.

2. The dative is like the nominative.

a. Feminines of this declension sometimes make the dative in *-idh*; as, Criadh, *f. clay*; le creadh*aidh*, *with clay*.

3. The plural adds *-annan*, or *-an* to the nom. singular.

4. The other cases are like those of the first declension.

Third Declension.

1. The genitive singular contracts the last syllable and adds *ach*; as, Srathair, f. *a pack-saddle*; gen. srathr*ach*.

2. The dative is like the nominative.

3. The plural contracts the last syllable and adds *ichean*; as, Srathr*aichean*.

4. The other cases are like those of the first declension.

5. The terminations are—*-air*, *-ir*, *-eir* not denoting agents; and a few in *-ail*, *-eil*, *-ain*.

Fourth Declension.

1. The genitive singular elides the last vowel of the nominative; as, Màthair, *f. a mother*; gen. màth*a*r.

2. The dative is like the nominative.

3. The plural elides the last vowel, and adds *ichean*; as, Màthr*aichean*.

4. The other cases are like those of the first declension.

Fifth Declension.

1. Nouns of the fifth declension end alike in the singular; as, Clàrsair, *m. a harper*, gen. clàrsair.

a. Dissyllables feminine ending in a vowel often form the dative singular by adding *idh*; as, Buaile, *f. a cattle-fold*; do'n bhuaile, or do'n bhuail*idh*, *into the cattle-fold*.

2. Nouns ending in a vowel in, *-chd*, *-rr*, *-th*, *-ein*, *-idh*; and dissyllables in *-air*, *-ear*, *-eir*, denoting agents, are of the fifth declension.

3. The plural is formed by adding *-an*, *-annan*, *-innean*, *-achan*, *-ichean*, *-in*, *-tan*, *-tean*.

a. Some nouns in *-a* add *-ichean*; and some in *-e* add *-achan*; as, Cŏire, *m. a kettle*, plur. coire*achan*; bàta, *m. a boat*, plur. bàta*ichean*.

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Inflexion of Adjectives.

1. Adjectives are of the First declension, or of the Fifth only.

2. Monosyllables generally end in *a* or *e* in the plural.

3. Adjectives of more than one syllable, and those ending in vowels, have the plural like the nominative singular.

a. A few in vowels add *a*.

4. An adjective qualifying a nominative plural formed like the genitive singular is aspirated; as, Eich *bh*àna, *white horses.*

a. First Declension.

	i. Bàn, *white.*			*ii.* Mìn, *smooth.*		
	Singular.		Plural.	Singular.		Plural.
	mas.	*fem.*	*m. & f.*	*mas.*	*fem.*	*m. & f.*
N.	bàn,	bhàn,	bàna.	mìn,	mhìn,	mìne.
G.	bhàin,	bàine,	bàna.	mhìn,	mìne,	mìne.
D.	bàn,	bhàin,	bàna.	mìn,	mhìn,	mìne.
V.	bhàin !	bhàn !	bàna !	mhìn.	mhìn !	mìne.

b. Fifth Declension.

	i. Beò, *living.*			*ii.* Bochd, *poor.*		
N.	beò,	bheò,	beò-tha.	bochd,	bhochd,	bochd-a.
G.	bheò,	beò,	beò.	bhochd,	bochd-a,	bochd.
D.	beò,	bheò,	beò.	bochd,	bhochd,	bochd.
V.	bheò !	bheò.	beò !	bhochd !	bhochd !	bochd.

Contracted and Irregular Adjectives.

	Singular.				Plural.
Nom. m.	*Gen. m.*	*Gen. f.*	*Dat. f.*	*mas. & fem.*
Blasda, *sweet,*	bhlasda,	blaisde,	bhlaisde,	Blasda.
Bodhar, *deaf,*	bhodhair,	buidhre,	bhuidhir,	Bodhra.
Bòidheach, *pretty,*	bhòidhich,	bòidhche,	bhòidhich,	Bòidheach.
Cumhang, *narrow,*	chumhaing,	cuinge,	chumhaing,	Cumhang.
Daingeann, *tight,*	dhainginn,	daingne,	dhainginn,	Daingeann.
Dìleas, *faithful,*	dhìlis,	dìlse,	dhìlis,	Dìleas.
Domhain, *deep,*	dhomhain,	doimhne,	dhomhain,	Domhain.
Duilich, *difficult,*	dhuilich,	duiliche, duilghe,	dhuilich,	Duilich.
Fada, *long,*	fhaide,	faide,	fhaide,	Fada.
Gnàda, *ugly,*	ghnàide,	gnàide,	ghnàide,	Gnàda.
Iosal, Iseal, *low,*	iosail, ìsil,	iosail, ìsle,	iosail, ìsil,	Iosal. Iseal.
Leathann, *broad,*	leathainn,	lèithne,	leithinn,	leathann.

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Milis, *sweet*,	mhilis,	milse,	mhilis,	milis.
Odhar, *pale*,	idhir,	idhre,	idhir,	odhra.
Reamhar, *fat*,	reamhair,	reamhra,	reamhair,	reamhra.
Salach, *dirty*,	shalaich,	sailche	shalaich,	Saloch.
Sleomhainn, *slippery*,	shleomhainn,	sleomhna,	shleomhainn,	Sleomhna.
Sòmhail, } *unbulky*,	shòmhail,	sòmhla,	shomhail,	Sòmhla
Sùmhail, }	shùmhail,	sùmhla,	shumhail,	sùmhla.
Tana, *thin*,	thana,	taine,	thana,	tana.
Tioram, *dry*,	thiorainn,	tiorma,	thiorma,	tiorma.
Uasal, *noble*,	uasail,	uaisle,	uasail,	uaisle.
Dòmhail, }	dhòmhail,	dòmhla,	dhòmhla,	dòmhla.
Dùmhail, }	dhùmhail,	dùmhla,	dhùmhla,	dùmhla.

Irregular Comparatives.

Positive.	*I. Comparative.*	*II. Comparative.*	*III. Comparative.*
Beag, *little*	bige lugha	bigid lughaid	bigead. lughad.
Càr, *akin*	càra		
Còir, *proper*,	còra		
Cumhang, *narrow*,	cuinge	cuingid	cuingead.
Dògh, *likely*,	dòcha	dochaid	
Dona, *bad*,	dona, miosa,	donaid misde	donad. miosad.
Dùgh, *natural*,	dùcha		
Duilich, *difficult*,	duilghe,	duilghid,	duilghead.
Dùr, *difficult*,	dorra,	dorraid,	dorrad.
Fagus, } *near*,	faigse,	faigsid,	faigsead.
Faisg, }	faisge,	faisgid,	faisgead.
Farasda, } *easy*,	fasa,	fasaid,	fasad.
Furasda, }	fusa,	fasaid,	fasad.
Gèarr, } *short*,	giorra	giorraid,	giorrad,
Goirid, }			
Géur, *or* } *sharp*,	géire,	géirid,	géiread.
Giar, }	geòire,	geòirid,	geòiread.
Ion, *proper*,	iona		
Ionmhuinn, *desirable*, *r.*	ionnsa, annsa,		
Làidir, *strong*, *r.*	treasa,	treasaid,	treasad.
Math, *or* } *good*,	fèarr,	fèairrd,	fèarras.
Maith, }	feotha	feothaid,	feothas.
Mòr, *great*,	mò, motha, mù, mutha,	mòid,	miad. moid.
Olc, *bad*,	miosa,	misde,	olcas. miosad.
Teth, *hot*,	teotha,	teothaid,	teothad.
Toigh, } *beloved*,	docha,	dochaid,	dochad.
Toigheach, }	tocha,	tochaid,	tochad.

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The Noun with the Article.

(Lesson II.)

	Masculine. Am mac, *the son.* Sing.	Plur.		*Feminine.* A' mheidh, *the balance.* Sing.	Plur.
	b-, m-, p-.				
N.	Am mac	na mic	N.	A' mheidh	na meidhean
G.	a' mhic	nam mac	G.	na meidhe	nam meidh*ean*
D.	a' * mhac	na mic, *or*	D.	a' * mheidh	na meidhean, *or*
	'n † mhac	na mac*aibh.*		'n † mheidh	na meidh*ibh.*
	c-, g-.				
	An crann, *the plough.*			A' ghas, *the sprig.*	
N.	An crann	na croinn	N.	A' ghas,	na gasan
G.	a' chroinn	nan crann	G.	na goise	nan gas*an*
D.	a' * chrann	na croinn, *or*	D.	a' * ghois	na gasan, *or*
	'n † chrann	na cranna*ibh.*		'n † ghois	na gasaibh.
	d-, l-, n-, r-, t-, sg-, sm-, sp-, st.				
	An dòrn, *the fist.*			An leac, *the flag.*	
N.	an dòrn	na dùirn	N.	an leac	na leacan
G.	an dùirn	nan dòrn	G.	na lice	nan lea*can*
D.	an dòrn	na dùirn, *or*	D.	an lic, *or*	na leacan, *or*
	'n dòrn	na dòrnaibh.		'n lic	na leacaibh.
	f-.				
	Am fear, *the man.*			An fhras, *the shower.*	
N.	am fear	na fir	N.	an fhras	na frasan
G.	an fhir	nam fear	G.	na froise	nam fras*an*
D.	an fhear, *or*	na fir, *or*	D.	an fhrois, *or*	na frasan, *or*
	'n fhear	na fearaibh.		'n fhrois	na frasaibh.
	sa-, so-, su-, si-, se-, sl-, sn-, sr-.				
	An saor, *the joiner.*			An t-slat, *the rod.*	
N.	an saor	na saoir	N.	an t-slat	na slatan
G.	an t-saoir	nan saor	G.	na slaite	nan slat*an*
D.	an t-saor	na saoir, *or*	D.	an t-slait, *or*	na slatan, *or*
	'n t-saor	na saoraibh.		'n t-slait	na slataibh
	Vowels.				
	An t-each, *the horse.*			An iall, *the thong.*	
N.	an t-each	na h-eich	N.	an iall	na h-iallan
G.	an eich	nan each	G.	na h-éille	nan iall*an*
D.	an each, *or*	na h-eich, *or*	D.	an éill, *or*	na h-iallan, *or*
	'n each	na h-eachaibh.		'n éill	na h-iallaibh.

* *A'* is used before *b-, p-, m-, c-, g-,* governed by a prep. ending in consonant.
† *'N* is used after a prep. ending in a vowel.

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THE VERB.

1. Voices—The Active, and the Passive.
2. Moods—Indicative, Subjunctive, Imperative.
3. Tenses—*i.* The Present; as, Thà mi, *I am.*
   ii. The Past; as, Bhà mi, *I was.*
   iii. The Future; as, Bithidh mi, *I shall be.*

a. Bi and *is* only have a simple present tense; that of other verbs is formed by *bi* with the *present participle;* as, *Tha* mi *a' sgribheadh, I am writing.*

Model of Conjugation.

Active Voice—*principal parts.*

Be.		*Clean.*	*Drink.*	*Fold.*
Imper.	bi,	glan,	òl,	fill.
Pres. ind.	thà,			
Past ind.	bhà,	ghlan,	dh' òl,	dh' fhill.
Future ind.	bithidh,	glanaidh,	òlaidh,	fillidh.
Infinitive	a bhi,	a ghlanadh,	a dh- ol,	a dh- fhilleadh.
Pres. Part.	na m', &c.	a', } glanadh,	ag, g } òl.	a', } filleadh.

Gun a bhi, *not* to be. gun ghlanadh. gun òl. gun fhilleadh.

Subjunctive Mood.

I should be, &c.

Be.	*Clean.*	*Drink.*	*Fold.*
Bhithinn,*	ghlanainn,	dh' òlainn,	dh' fhillinn.
Bhitheadh tu,	ghlanadh tu,	dh' òladh tu,	dh' fhilleadh tu.
Bhitheadh e, i,	ghlanadh e, i,	dh' òladh e, i,	dh' fhilleadh e, i.
Bhitheamaid,	ghlanamaid,	dh' òlamaid,	dh' fhilleamaid.
Bhitheadh sibh,	ghlanadh sibh,	dh' òladh sibh,	dh' fhilleadh sibh.
Bhitheadh iad.	ghlanadh iad,	dh' òladh iad,	dh' fhilleadh iad.

* To express emphasis affix *-sa, -ne* or *-e,* to the pronominal terminations; as, Bhithinn-sa, *I would be;* Bhitheamid-*ne,* bhitheamid-*e,* or, bhitheamaid, *we should be; sa, se* is used with the 2nd of the imperative: Dian-*sa* sin, *do thou that;* dianaibh-*se* sin, *do ye that.*

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Imperative Mood.

Let me, &c.

be.	*clean.*	*drink.*	*fold.*
bitheam,*	glanam,	òlam,	filleam.
bi,	glan,	òl,	fìll.
bithidh e, i,	glanadh e, i,	òladh e, i,	filleadh e, i.
bitheamaid,	glanamaid,	òlamaid,	filleamaid.
bithibh,	glanaibh,	òlaibh,	fillibh.
bitheadh iad.	glanadh iad.	òladh iad.	filleadh iad.

The Auxiliaries.

May, can, must, ought.

Present or Future.	*Past.*	*Present or Future.*	*Past.*
Faodaidh mi, *I may,*	dh'fhaodainn, *I might,*	féumaidh mi, *or* fimiridh mi, *I must,*	dh'fhéumainn, *or* dh'fhimirinn, *I would need,*
is urrainn domh, *I can,*	b'urrainn domh, *I could,*	is éudar dhomh, *I must.*	b'éudar dhomh, *I was obliged.*
is còir dhomh, *I ought.*	bu chòir dhomh, *I ought.*		

Irregular Verbs.

Principal parts.

Root.	*Past ind.*	*Future ind.*	*Past sub.*	*Pres. part.*
bear, beir,	rug	beiridh	bheirinn	a' breith
come, thig,	thàinig	thig	thiginn	a' tighinn
do, dian,	rinn	ni	dhianainn	a' dianamh
get, faigh,	fhuair	gheabh	gheabhainn	a' faighinn
give, thoir,	thug	bheir	bheirinn	a' toirt
go, rach,	chaidh	théid	rachainn	a' dol
hear, cluinn,	chuala	cluinnidh	chluinninn	a' cluinntinn
reach, ruig,	ràinig	ruigidh	ruiginn	a' ruighinn
say, abair,	thuirt	their	theirinn	ag ràdh
see, faic,	chunnaic	chì	chithinn	a' faicinn

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Formation of Tenses.

i. Active Voice.

1. The *root* or *theme* is the *second* of the imperative; as, Buail, *strike.*

2. The past indicative is the root aspirated; as, Bhuail mi, *I struck.*

a. Dh, or *d'*, is used before *a vowel* or *f pure;* as, Dh'òl mi, *I drank;* dh'fhill mi, *I folded;* an d'òl mi? *did I drink.*

3. The future indicative adds *idh (as* after the relative, &c.) to the root; as, Buail*idh* mi, *I shall strike;* ma bhuail*eas* mi, *if I strike;* am fear *a* bhuail*eas, the man who shall strike.*

4. The past subjunctive aspirates the root and adds *inn* for the first person singular; *amaid* fort he first person plural; and *adh* for the second and third persons singular and plural; as, Bhuail*inn*, bhuail*eamaid*, bhual*eadh*, tu, e, i, sibh, iad.

5. The imperative adds *am* for the first person singular; *amaid* for the first person plural; *ibh* for the second person plural; and *adh* for the third persons of both numbers; as, Buil*eam*, buail*eamaid*, buail*ibh*, buail*eadh*, e, i, iad.

ii. Passive Voice.

1. The past indicative aspirates the root, and adds *adh;* as, Bhuail*eadh* mi, *I was struck.*

2. The future adds *ar;* as, Buail*ear* mi, *I shall be struck.*

3. The subjunctive mood adds *-teadh;* as, Bhuail*teadh* mi, *I should be struck.*

4. The imperative adds *ar* (or *tear);* as, Buail*ear* (or buail*tear*) mi, *let me be struck.*

a. The passive tenses of *dian*, and the active tenses of *faigh* and *rach*, combined with verb-nouns, preceded by a possessive pronoun, are frequently used for the simple passive form; as, Rinneadh *a bualadh, she was struck.*

b. Preceded by the relative *dian* and *rach* take the infinitive instead of the verb-noun with a possessive pronoun; as, Na fir a chaidh a mharbhadh, *the men who were killed.*

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1. *Defective* verbs are such as—siuthad, *say away*, pl. siuthadaibh; tiugainn, *come along*, pl. tiugainnibh; trothad, *come here*, pl. trothadaibh.

i. Theab (mi), *(I) had almost*, impersonally *theabas*, or *theabadh.*

ii. Osa, os' (arsa ars), *said*, *quoth.*

iii. Verb-nouns with *a'*, *ri*, *le*, *anns an*, *&c.*; as, A' bàilistearachd, *talking blusteringly.*

iv. Historic past; as, Falbh*ar*, *I went*; buail*ear*, *I struck.*

2. *Composite* verbs consist of nouns and adjectives in collocation with *is* and *bi* with prepositional pronouns; as, Is cuimhne leam, *I remember*; tha fearg air, *he is angry.*

3. *Preposition* verbs are those requiring a preposition after them to complete their sense; as, Tilg bhuat e, *throw it from you.*

Participles.

1. The verb-noun is formed *regularly* by adding *adh* to the root; as, Bog, *steep*; bog*adh*, *m.*, *a steeping.*

a. When the root ends in *ich*, *isg* (and a few in *il*), *i* is rejected before adding *adh*; as, Car*aich*, *move*, carach*adh*, *m.*, *a moving*; lo*isg*, *burn*, los*gadh*, *m.*, *a burning*; bua*il*, *strike*, bua*ladh*, *m.*, *a striking.*

2. The present participle is the verb-noun preceded by the participle *ag*; as, Ag oibreachadh = *working.*

a. *Ri* is used before a cognate noun; as, Ri obair = *working.*

3. The passive participle adds *te* to the root; as, Buail*te*, *struck.*

a. When the root ends in *t*, *e* only is added; and when it ends in *th*, *h* is rejected and *e* only added; as, Lot, *wound*, lo*ite*, *wounded*; bàth, *drown*, bà*ite*, *drowned.*

4. Intransitive verbs, and those verbs whose roots are adjectives as well, have no passive participle; but *air* with the verb changed into a *verb-noun*, supplies its place; as, Tuit, *fall*, air tuiteam *(fhaotainn)* = *fallen*; marbh *(v.* and *adj.)*, *kill*, air a mharbhadh *(fhaotainn)* = *killed.*

5. The infinitive is the verb-noun preceded by *a* or *ri*; as, *A* bhualadh, *to strike.*—*Ri* denotes *necessity*; as, Ri bhualadh, *(has) to be struck.*

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6. The infinitive phrase, is the infinitive preceded by its object; as, Tigh a thogail, *to build a house.*

a. When the object is a verb-noun the infinitive is not expressed, as; Dh' iarr e orm sgur *(a dhianamh), he told me to stop;* theab e tuiteam *(fhaotainn), he nearly fell.*

7. The participle of intransitive verbs is expressed by the verb *bi* and *ann* with the possessive pronoun; as, Tha e *na* 'shuidhe, *he is sitting;* tha iad *na 'n* ruith, *they are running.*

a. Na here is *ann* transposed; it is usually written 'n; as, Tha e *'n a* or *'na* shuidhe, *he is sitting.*

8. Impersonal forms—Thàtar a' togail an tighe, or tha'n tigh ga 'thogail, *the house is a building;* tha'n tigh togte, *the house is built.*

9. The middle voice differs in *meaning* only from the active—such as, Dh'fhosgail an sùilean, *their eyes were opened;* charaich a' chlach, *the stone moved.*

10. *Ma* and *na'n—Ma thig* thu *gheabh* thu 'n t-each, *if you come you shall get the horse; na'n tigeadh* tu *gheabhadh* tu 'n t-airgiod, *had you come you would have got the money.*

11. *Agus* with a pronoun, or noun, without the verb, may be rendered by the *present participle*, by *as* or *when*, and by *seeing that;* as, Thuirt Job *'s e* 'freagairt, *Job* answering *said;* thàinig iad òirnn *'s sinn ga'r* fairigeadh, *they came upon us as we were bathing;* thig a stigh *'s tu* cho sgìth, *come in* seeing that *you are so tired.*

Auxiliary Particles.

1. *Present—*

i. ag; as, Tha iad ag òl, *they are drinking.*

ii. a'; as, Tha iad a' filleadh, *they are folding.*

ga; as, Tha iad ga 'n glanadh, *they are cleaning them;* ga = ag transposed

iii. ann; as, Tha iad na 'n suidhe, *they are sitting.*

iv. ri; as, Bha iad ri 'm biadh, *they were at their meal.*

2. *Past—*

do; as, An do thuit e? *did he fall?*

dh', d'; as, Dh'òl mi, *I drank;* as, An d' òl thu? *did you drink?*

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3. *Participial*—

(*a*) past, *air;* as, Tha iad air tighinn, *they are just arrived.*

(*b*) future (*i*) *a;* as, A dh-òl, *to drink.*
(*ii.*) *gu;* as, Gu tuiteam, (*about*) *to fall.*

4. *Interrogative*—

i. am; as, Am buail mi? *shall I strike?*
an; as, An cuir mi? *shall I put?*
an do; as, An do chuir mi? *did I put?* An do, as here, is often contracted into *'na;* as, 'Na chuir mi?

ii. nach; as, Nach cuir mi? *shall I not put?*

(*iii.*) *Co, cia, ciod;* as, Co bhuail thu? *who struck you?*

5. *Affirmative*—

(*a*) Positive, *i.* Gu—gu'm gu'n gur; as, Gu'm beil e, *that he is;* gur h-è, *that it is he.*
ii. nach; as, Thuirt e nach robh e, *he said that it was not.*

(*b*) Negative, *i. cha;* as, Cha robh e, *he was not.*
ii. cha'n; as, Cha'n 'eil e, *he is not.*

6. *Conditional*—

(*i*) *ma;* as, Ma bhuaileas e, *if he strikes.*
ii. na'm, na'n; as, Na'm buaileadh e, *if he should strike.*
iii. ge, ged, gar; as, Ged a bhuaileadh e, *though he should strike.*

7. *Imperative*—

na; as, Na cuir, *do not put.*

8. *Optative*—

i. gu—gu'm, gu'n; as, Gu'n tigeadh do rìgheachd, *thy kingdom come.*

ii. nar, nara; as, Nar fhaiceam na féidh, *may I not see the deer.*

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Bi, to be.

Indicative Mood.					
Personal.			*Impersonal.*		
Present.	*Past.*	*Future.*	*Present.*	*Past.*	*Future.*
Am beil ?	an } robh ?	am bi ?	am beil*eas, -ear ?*	an } robhas ?	am bìtear ? bithear ?
nach 'eil ?	nach	nach bi ?	nach 'eileas ?	nach	nach bìtear.
cha'n 'eil.	cha } robh.	cha bhi.	cha'n eileas.	cha } robhas.	cha bhìtear.
gu'm beil.	gu'n	gu'm bi.	gu'm beileas.	gu'n	gu'm bìtear.
nach 'eil.	nach	nach bi.	nach 'eileas.	nach	nach bìtear.
ma thà.	ma bhà	ma bhitheas.	ma thàtar.	ma bhàtar.	bhìtear.
mur h-'eil.	mur robh	mur bi.	mur h-'eileas.	mur robhas.	mur bìtear.
bhon a } thà.	bho'n a } bha.	bho'n a } bhitheas.	bho'n a } thàtar, *or* thathas.	bho'n a } bhàtar, *or* bhathas.	bhon a } bhìtear.
geda	ged a	ged a	ged a	ged a	ged a
mar a	mar a	mar a	mar a	mar a	mar a
a	a	a	a	a	a

Contracted Forms.

Bithidh, *contr.* bidh, *will be;* bhitheas, *contr.* bhios, *relative form—will be;* this form is used after the relative *a;* ged a, *though;* bho'n a, *seeing that;* ma, *if.* North of Fort Augustus, it is used for bith*idh;* as, Bios tu sgìth, *you shall be tired.*

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Subjunctive Mood.

Past Tense.

Active.	Impersonal.	Active.	
		Interrogative.	*Responsive.*
am bithinn ? nach bithinn ? cha bhithinn. gu'm bithinn. nach bithinn. na'm bithinn. mur bithinn. bho'n a, &c., bhithinn.	am bìteadh ? nach bìteadh ? cha bhìteadh. gu'm bìteadh. nach bìteadh. na'm bìteadh. mur bìteadh. bho'n a, &c., bhìteadh.	am / nach } bithinn ?	bhitheadh. bhithinn sin. (*dhianainn sin*) *active.*
		am / nach } buaileamaid ?	bhitheadh. bhitheamaid. bhitheamaid sin. (*dhiananaid sin.*)
		Passive or Impersonal.	
		am / nach } bìteadh ?	bhitheadh. (*dhianteadh sin.*) *passive*

Contracted Forms.

Bitheamaid, *contr.* biomaid ; bitheadh, *contr.* biodh.
A question asked in the past subjunctive, is answered, when not emphatical, in the third person.
Power, liberty, or obligation, is rendered by the auxiliaries *is urrainn*, *faodaidh*, *féumaidh*, p. 41.

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Regular Verbs.

Indicative.		Subjunctive.		Past Indicative.	
Active.	*Passive.*	*Active.*	*Passive.*	*Active.*	*Passive.*
An GLAN ?	an, nach } glanar ?	an, nach } glanar ?	an, nach } glanteadh ?	an, nach } do ghlan ?	an, nach } do ghlanadh ?
nach glan ?	cha ghlan	cha ghlanainn	cha ghlanteadh	cha, gu'n, nach, na'n, mur } do ghlan.	cha, gu'n, nach, na'n, mur } do ghlanadh.
cha ghlan.	gu'n glanar	gu'n, nach, na'n, mur } glanainn.	gu'n, nach, na'n, mur } glanteadh.		
gu'n glan.	nach glannr.				
nach glan.	ma ghlanar				
ma ghlanas.	mur glanar				
mur glan.	bho'n a, ged a, mar a, a } ghlanar.	bho'n a, ged a, mar a, a } ghlanainn.	bho'n a, ged a, mar a, a } ghlanteadh.	bho'n a, ged a, mar a, a } ghlan.	bhon a, ged a, mar a, a } ghlanadh.
bho'n a, ged a, mar a, a } ghlanas.					
am FAOD, FIMIR ?	am, nach } faodar ? fhaodar ?	am faodainn ?	am faodteadh	an, nach, cha, gu'n, nach, na'n, mur } d'fhaod.	an, nach, cha, gu'n, nach, na'n, mur } d'fhaodadh.
nach fhaod ?	cha'n fhaodar.	nach fhaodainn ?	nach fhaodteadh		
cha'n fhaod.	gu'm faodar.	cha'n fhaodainn.	cha'n fhaodteadh		
gu'm faod.	nach fhaodar.	gu'm faodainn.	gu'm, nach, na'm, mur } faodteadh.		
nach fhaod.	ma dh'fhaodar.	nach dhaodainn.			
ma dh'fhaodas.	mur fhaodar.	na'm faodainn.			
mur fhaod.	bhon a, ged a, mar a, a } dh'fhaodar.	mur fhaodainn.	bho'n a, ged a, mar a, a } dh'fhaodteadh.	bhon a, ged a, mar a, a } dh'fhaod	bho'n a, ged a, mar a, a } dh'fhaodadh.
bho'n a, ged a, mar a, a } dh'fhaodas.		bhon a, ged a, mar a, a } dh'fhaodainn.			

The terminations *-ail, -ain, -ainn, -air,* become *-la, -na, -ra,* when inflected; as, Fosg*ail*, fosg*laidh*.

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Is with Verbal Particles.

Present.			*Past.*		
Am mi?	an tu?	an e, i?	Am bu mhi?	am bu tu?	am b'e?
an sinn?	an sibh?	an iad?	am bu sinn?	am bu sibh?	am b'iad?
Nach mi?	nach tu?	nach e?	Nach bu mhi?	nach bu tu	nach b'e?
nach sinn?	nach sibh?	nach iad?	nach bu sinn?	nach bu sibh	nach b'iad?
Cha mhi	cha tu	cha'n e	Cha bu mhi	cha bu tu	cha b'e
cha sinn	cha sibh	cha'n iad	cha bu sinn	cha bu sibh	cha b'iad
Gur mi	gur tu	gur h-e	Gu'm bu mhi	gu'm bu tu	gu'm b'e
gur sinn	gur sibh	gur h-iad	gu'm bu sinn	gu'm bu sibh	gu'm b'iad
Nach mi	nach tu	nach e	Nach bu mhi	nach bu tu	nach b'e
nach sinn	nach sibh	nach iad	nach bu sinn	nach bu sibh	nach b'iad
Ma's mi	ma's tu	ma 's e	Na'm bu mhi	na'm bu tu	na'm b'e
ma's sinn	ma's sibh	ma's iad	na'm bu sinn	na'm bu sibh	na'm b'iad
Mur mi	mur tu	mur h-e	Mur bu mhi	mur bu tu	mur b'e
mur sinn	mur sibh	mur h-iad	mur bu sinn	mur bu sibh	mur b'iad
Bho'n is mi	bho'n is tu	bho'n is e	Bho'n bu mhi	bho'n bu tu	bho'n a b'e
bho'n is sinn.	bho'n is sibh.	bho'n is iad	bho'n bu sinn	bho'n bu sibh	bho'n a b' iad

Examples.

Am mi? *is it I?* Nach mi? *is it not I?* Cha mhi, *it is not I.* Gur mi (*he says*) *that it is I.* Nach mi (*he says*) *that it is not I.* Ma's mi, *if it is I.* Na'm bu mhi, *if it were I.* Mur mi, *if it is not I.* Bho'n is mi, *as it is I.*

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IRREGULAR VERBS.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.		PAST INDICATIVE.	
Active.	*Passive.*	*Active.*	*Passive.*	*Active.*	*Passive.*
An Abair ?	an abrar ?	an abrainn ?	an ?	an	an d'thuirteadh ?
nach abair ?	nach abrar ?	nach abrainn ?	nach ?	nach	nach
cha'n abair	cha'n abrar	cha'n abrainn	cha'n	cha } d'thuirt	cha
gu'n abair	gu'n abrar	gu'n abrainn	gu'n } abair-teadh.	gu'n	gu'n } d'thuir-teadh.
nach abair	nach abrar	nach abrainn	nach	nach	nach
ma their	ma theirear	na'n abrainn	na'n	ma thuir	na'n
mur h-abair	mur h-abrar	mur h-abrainn	mur h-	mur d'thuirt	mur
bho'n a their	bho'n a theirear	bho'n a theirinn	bho'n a theirteadh.	bho'n a thuirt.	bho'n a thuirteadh.
Am Beir ?	am beirear ?	am beirinn ?	am beirteadh	an	am
nach beir ?	nach beirear ?	nach beirinn	nach beirteadh	nach	nach
cha bheir	cha bheirear	cha bheirinn	cha bheirteadh	cha } d'rug	cha } d'rugadh.
gu'm beir	gu'm beirear	gu'm	gu'm	gu'n	gu'n
nach beir	nach beirear	nach } beirinn	nach } beirteadh.	nach	nach
ma bheireas	ma bheirear	na'm	na'm	ma rug	ma rugadh
mur beir	mur beirear	mur	mur	mur d'rug	mur d'rug
bho'n a bheireas	bho'n a bheirear	bho'n a bheirinn.	bhon a bheirteadh.	bho'n a rug	bho'n a rug
An Cluinn	an cluinnear	an cluinninn.	an cluinnteadh	an cuala	an cualas
nach cluinn	nach cluinnear	nach cluinninn	nach cluinnteadh	nach cuala	nach cualas
cha chluinn	cha chluinnear	cha chluinninn	cha chluinnteadh	cha chuala	cha chualas
gu'n cluinn	gu'n cluinnear	gu'n cluinninn	gu'n cluinnteadh	gu'n cuala	gu'n cualas
nach cluinn	nach cluinnear	nach } cluinn-	nach } cluinn-	nach cuala	nach cualas
ma chluinneas	ma chluinnear	na'n } inn	na'n } teadh.	ma chuala	ma chualas

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mur cluinn	mur cluinnear.	mur cluinninn	mur cluinnteadh	mur cuala	mur cualas
bho'n a &c. chluinneas	bho'n a chuinn.	bho'n a chluinn.	bho'n a chluinn.	bho'n a chuala	bho'n a chualas
An, nach, cha, gu'n, nach } Dian	an, nach, cha, gu'n, nach } dianar	an, nach, cha, gu'n, nach, na'n, mur } dian-ainn	an, nach, cha, gu'n, nach, na'n, mur } dian-teadh	an, nach, cha, gu'n, nach } d' rinn	an, nach, cha, gu'n, nach, ma, mur } d' rinn-eadh, *or* d' rinneas
ma ni	ma nitear			ma rinn	
mur dian	mur dianar			mur d' rinn	
bho'n a ni	bho'n a nitear	bho'n a dhiannain	bho'n a	bho'n a rinn	bho'n a
Am Faic	am faicear	am faicinn	am, nach, cha'n, gu'm, nach, na'm, mur } faicteadh	am faca	am facas
nach fhaic	nach fhaicear	nach fhaicinn		nach fhaca	nach fhacas
cha'n fhaic	cha'n fhaicear	cha'n fhaicinn		cha'n fhaca	cha'n fhacas
gu'm faic	gu'm faicear	gu'm faicinn		gu'm faca	gu'm facas
nach fhaic	nach fhaicear	nach fhaicinn		nach fhaca	nach fhacas
mur fhaic	mur fhaicear	na'm faicinn		ma chunnaic	ma chunnacas
bho'n a chì	bho'n a chìtear	mur fhaicinn		mur fhaca	mur fhaca
ma chì	ma chìtear	bho'n a chithinn	bho'n a chìteadh	bho'n a chunnaic	bho'n a chunnaic
Am Faigh ?	am faighear	am faighinn	am faighteadh	an, nach, cha, gu'n, nach } d'fhuair	an, nach, cha, gu'n, nach } d'fhuaras *or* d'fhuaradh
nach fhaigh	nach fhaighear	nach fhaighinn	nach, cha'n } fhaigh-teadh		
cha'n fhaigh	cha'n fhaighear	cha'n fhaighinn			
gu'm faigh	gu'm faighear	gu'm faighinn	gu'm faighteadh		
nach fhaigh	nach fhaighear	nach fhaighinn	nach faighteadh		
ma gheabh	ma gheabhar	na'm faighinn	na'm faighteadh	ma fhuair	ma fhuaras
mur fhaigh	mur fhaighear	mur faighinn	mur faighteadh	mur d'fhuair	mur d'fhuaras

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IRREGULAR VERBS *(Continued)*.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.		PAST INDICATIVE.	
Active.	*Passive.*	*Active.*	*Passive.*	*Active.*	*Passive.*
bho'n a gheabh	bho'n a gheabhar	bho'n a gheabh-ainn	bho'n a gheabh-teadh	bho'n a fhuair	bho'n a fhuaras
An nach cha gu'n nach } Téid	an nach cha gu'n nach } téidear	an nach cha gu'n nach na'n mur bho'n a } rach-ainn	an nach cha gu'n nach na'n mur bho'n a } rach-teadh	an nach cha gu'n nach } deach, *or* deachaidh	an nach cha gu'n nach } deachas
ma theid	ma théidear			ma chaidh	ma chaidheas
mur téid	mur téidear			mur deach	mur deachas
bho'n a théid	bho'n a théidear			bho'n a chaidh	bho'n a chaidheas
An nach cha gu'n nach } Ruig	an nach cha gu'n nach ma mur bho'n a } ruigear	an nach cha gu'n nach na'n mur bho'n a } ruiginn	an nach cha gu'n nach na'n mur bho'n a } ruig-teadh	an nach cha gu'n nach } d'ràinig	an nach cha gu'n nach } d' ràineas
ma ruigeas				ma ràinig	ma ràineas
mur ruig				mur d'ràinig	mur d' ràineas
bho'n a ruigeas				bho'n a ràinig	bho'n a ràineas
An nach cha gu'n } Tig	an nach cha gu'n } tigear	an nach cha gu'n } tiginn	an nach cha gu'n } tigteadh	an nach cha gu'n } d'thàinig	an nach cha gu'n } d'thàineas
nach tig	nach tigear	nach tiginn	nach tigteadh	nach d'thàinig	nach d'thàineas

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ma thig	ma thigear	ma'n tiginn	na'n tigteadh	ma thàinig	ma thàineas
mur tig	mur tigear	mur tiginn	mur tigteadh	mur d'thàinig	mur d'thàineas
bho'n a thig	bho'n a thigear	bho'n a thiginn	bho'n a thigteadh	bho'n a thàinig	bho'n a thàineas
An, nach, cha, gu'n, nach } Toir	an, nach, cha, gu'n, nach } toirear	an, nach, cha, gu'n, nach } toirinn *or* tugainn	an, nach, cha, gu'n, nach } toirteadh *or* tugteadh	an, nach, cha, gu'n, nach } d'thug	an, nach, cha, gu'n, nach } d'thugadh *or* d'thugas
ma bheir	ma bheirear	na'n	na'n	ma thug	ma thugadh
mur toir	mur toirear	mur	mur	mur d'thug	mur d'thugadh
bho'n a bheir	bho'n a bheirear	bho'n a bheirinn	bho'n a bheirteadh	bho'n a thug	bho'n a thugadh

Contracted Verbs.

In the following verbs *ch* final, is sometimes changed into its corresponding flat *gh*, or an apostrophe is used in its stead; in *càirich*, *dìrich* (ascend), *éirich*, the last syllable is dropt :—

Aithnich, *know*	aithngheam	aithnghidh	aithngheas	aithneachadh
cairich, *move*	cairgheam	cairghidh	cairgheas	carachadh
càirich, *repair*	càiream	càiridh	càireas	càradh
dìrich, *ascend*	dìream	dìridh	dìreas	dìreadh
éirich, *rise*	éiream	éiridh	éireas	éirigh
fairich, *feel*	fairgheam	fairghidh	fairgheas	faireachdainn
fuirich, *stay*	fuirgheam	fuirghidh	fuirgheas	fuireach
falaich, *hide*	falcham	falchaidh	falchas	falach
salaich, *dirty*	salcham	salchaidh	salchas	salchadh
talaich, *grumble*	talcham	talchaidh	talchas	talach

So verbs in *ăidh*—àicheidh, àich'eam, or àicheidheam; cràlaidh, fadaidh, fasdaidh, èalaidh, ialaidh or tialaidh, tàlaidh, tataidh, tearbaidh, tionndaidh.

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Irregular Verb-Nouns.

Root.	*Verb-Noun.*
Abair, *say,*	ràdh ràdhainn ràite
Acain, *complain,*	acain
Agair, *claim,*	agairt
Aidich, *r., confess,*	aideach
Air, Aireamh, *number,*	àireamh
Aisig, *ferry, restore,*	aiseag
Aithris, *tell,*	aithris
Amaill, *obstruct,*	amal amladh
Amais, *find out,*	amas
Amhairc, *look,*	amharc
Anacail, *save,*	anacladh
At, *swell,*	at
Bagair, *threaten,*	bagairt bagradh
Bean, *touch,*	beanachd beanailt beantainn
Beil, Bleith, *grind,*	bleith
Beuc, Biac, *roar,*	béucail biacail
Bìd, Bìg, *chirp,*	bìdil bìgil
Blais, *taste,*	blasad
Bleoghainn, *milk,*	bleoghann
Bogair,	bogairt
Bruich, *boil,*	bruich
Brùchd, *belch,*	brùchadh brùchdail
Buachaillichd, *herd,*	buachailleachd
Buain, *reap,*	buain
Buannaichd, *gain,*	buannachd
Bùir, *bellow,*	bùirich
Caidil, *sleep,*	cadal
Caill, *lose,*	call
Caisd, *listen,*	caisdeachd
Caith, *wear,*	caitheamh
Can, *say, sing,*	cantainn
Caoidh, *bewail,*	caoidh
Càirich, *mend,*	càramh
Casgair, *vanquish,*	casgairt
Casaid, *accuse,*	casaid
Ceangail, *tie,*	ceangal

Root.	*Verb-Noun.*
Ceil, Cleith, *conceal,*	ceiltinn cleith
Cinn, *grow,*	cinntinn
Clàist, *listen,*	clàistinn
Cleasaich, *sport,*	cleasachd
Cluinn, *hear,*	cluinntinn cluinnteil
Cobhair, *help,*	cobhair
Coimhead, Coimhid, *see,*	coimhead
Collainn, *batter,*	collainn
Cosd, Cosg, *expend,*	cosd cosg
Cràgair, *paw,*	cràgairt
Creach, *rob,*	creach
Creid, *believe,*	creidsinn
Cuir, *put,*	cur
Cùm, *keep,*	cumail
Dean, *do,*	deanamh
Deoghail, *suck,*	deoghal
Dìd, *peep,*	dìdil
Dìbir, Diobair, *desert,*	dìbirt dìobairt
Diobhair, *vomit,*	dìobhairt
Dìol, *pay,*	dìol
Dìon, *protect,*	dìon
Dìrich, *ascend,*	dìreadh
Dochainn, *harm,*	dochann
Dùraig, *desire,*	durachdainn
Earb, *trust,*	earbsa
Eirich, *rise,*	éirigh
Eisd, *hear,*	éisdcachd
Eug, *die,*	éug
Fàg, *leave,*	fàgail
Faic, *see,*	faicinn faicsinn
Faigh, *get,*	faighinn faigheil faotainn
Faighnich, Faighneachd, *enquire*	faighneachadh faighneachd
Fairich, *feel,*	faireachdainn
Falaich, *hide,*	falach
Falbh, *go,*	falbh
Fan, *stay,*	fanachd fanailt fantainn

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Root.	*Verb-Noun.*
Fàs, *grow,*	fàs
Feith, *wait,*	feitheamh
Fiach, } *show*	fiachainn
Feuch, } *show*	feuchainn
Figh, *knit, weave,*	fighe
Fògair, *banish,*	fògairt
Foghainn, *suffice,*	fòghnadh
Foghainn, *suffice,*	fòghnachdainn
Fòir, *assist,*	fòir
Fòir, *assist,*	fòirinn
Freagair, *answer,*	freagairt
Fuaigh, } *sew,*	fuaghal,
Fuaghail, } *sew,*	fuaghal,
Fuilig, *suffer,*	fulang
Fuirich, *stay,*	fuireach
Gabh, *take,*	gabhail
Gàir, *laugh,*	gàireachdaich
Gairm, *call,*	gairm
Geall, *promise,*	gealltainn
Gearain, *complain,*	gearan
Geill, *r., yield,*	géilltinn
Géum, *low,*	géumraich
Gin, *beget*	gin
Gin, *beget*	gintinn
Gin, *beget*	ginmhinn
Glaodh, *exclaim,*	glaodh
Glaodh, *exclaim,*	glaodhaich
Gluais, *move,*	gluasad
Gog, *cackle,*	gogail
Goir, *crow,*	goirsinn
Greas, *hasten,*	greasad
Grìos, *implore,*	grìosad
Guidh, *beseech,*	guidhe
Guil, *weep,*	gal
Iarr, *ask,*	iarraidh
Iasgaich, *fish,*	iasgach
Iath, *r. surround,*	iath
Imich, *go,*	imeachd
Imlich, *lick,*	imlich
Inndrig, *enter,*	inndrig
Inndrig, *enter,*	inndreachdainn
Inndrig, *enter,*	inndrinn
Innis, *tell,*	ìnnse
Iomain, *drive,*	iomain
Iomair, *row,*	iomairt
Iomair, *wield,*	iomairt
Ionnail, } *wash*	ionnlad
Ionnlaid, } *wash*	ionnlad

Root.	*Verb-Noun.*
Ionndrainn, } *miss,*	ionndrain
Ionndraich, } *miss,*	ionndraichinn
Labhair, *speak,*	labhairt
Laidh, *lie down,*	laidhe
Leag, *fell,*	leagail
Lean, *follow,*	leanachd
Lean, *follow,*	leanailt
Lean, *follow,*	leantainn
Lean, *follow,*	leanmhainn
Leig, *permit,*	leigeil
Leighis, *cure,*	leigheas
Léum, *leap,*	léum
Léum, *leap,*	léumraich
Léum, *leap,*	léumartaich
Liubhair, *deliver,*	liubhairt
Lomair, *clip,*	lomairt
Màgair, *crawl,*	màgairt
Mair, *last,*	mairsinn
Mair, *last,*	marsainn
Marcaich, *ride,*	marcachd
Meal, *enjoy,*	mealtainn
Meil, *grind,*	bleith
Mosgail, *awake,*	mosgladh
Nigh, *wash,*	nighe
Oibrich, *r. work*	obair
Oirlis, *vomit,*	òirlis
Òl, *drink,*	òl
Ràn, *roar,*	ràn aich
Ràn, *roar,*	ràn ail
Roinn, *divide,*	roinn
Ruig, *reach,*	ruigsinn
Ruig, *reach,*	ruigheachd
Ruith, *run,*	ruith
Saltair, *trample,*	saltairt
Saoil, *think,*	saoilsinn
Seall, *see,*	sealtainn
Seas, *stand,*	seasamh
Seinn, *sing,*	seinn
Sgal, *scream,*	sgalail
Sgal, *scream,*	sgalais
Sgal, *scream,*	sgolartaich
Sgar, *separate,*	sgaradh
Sgoilt, *split,*	sgoltadh
Sgrios, *destroy,*	sgrios
Sguir, *desist,*	sgur
Sian, *shriek,*	sianail
Siolaidh, *filter,*	sìoladh
Siubhail, *travel,*	siubhail

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Root.	*Verb-Noun.*
Smùc, *sneeze,*	smùcail
Smut, *sniff,*	smutail
Snàmh, *swim,*	snàmh
Snìomh, *spin,*	snìomh snìomhach
Srann, *snore,*	srannail srannraich
Streap, *r. climb,*	streapail
Tà, *is,*	bith
Toir, *give,*	toirt
Tachair, *meet*	tachairt
Tachais, *scratch,*	tachas
Tachrais, *wind,*	tachras
Tagair, *plead,*	tagairt
Taghail, *visit,*	taghal
Tairg, *offer,*	tairgsinn
Taisg, *r. lay up,*	tasgaidh
Tarr, *go,*	tàrsainn
Tarrainn, *draw,*	tarrainn
Teanail, Tionail, *gather*	teanal tional
Teasd, *die,*	teasd

Root.	*Verb-Noun.*
Teirig, *wear out,*	teircachdainn teirgsinn
Theirig, *go,*	dol
Teirinn, *descend,*	téarnadh
Teasraig, *protect,*	teasraiginn
Tiarainn, *save,*	tiarnadh
Tig, *come,*	tighinn
Tilg, *throw,*	tilgeil
Tionndaidh, *turn,*	tionndadh
Tog, *lift, build,*	togail
Togair, *incline,*	togairt
Tomhais, *measure,*	tomhas
Triall, *proceed,*	triall
Tréig, *forsake,*	tréigsinn
Trod, *scold,*	trod
Tuig, *understand,*	tuigsinn
Tùir, Tùr, *understand,*	tùrsainn
Tuir, *r. lament,*	tùirse
Tùirl, Tùirling, *descend*	tùirling
Tuit, *fall,*	tuiteam

Simple Prepositions.

à, as, *out of, from*
aig, *at*
air, *on, upon*
ann, anns, 's, *in, into*
bho, o, *from*
de, a, *of, off, from*
do, a, *to, into*
fa, *on*
fo, *under, below, beneath*
gu, gus, *to, for*
gun, *without*
le, leis, *by, with*
mar, *like to, as*
mu, *about, around*
ri, ris, *to, against*
romh, roimh, *before*
thair, thar, *over across*
tromh, *through*

Prepositions.

Compound prepositions consist of simple prepositions and nouns.

1. Simple prepositions govern the dative; as, Air bruaich, *on a bank.*

2. Compound prepositions govern the genitive; as, Air son féidh, *for a deer.*

a. Bhàrr, thun, feadh, timchioll, govern the genitive; as, Bhàrr na cathrach, *from or off the chair.*

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b. Common nouns definite are in the nominative; as, Air son *bean* a' ghobhainn, *for the smith's wife;* air bruach an uillt, *on the bank of the stream;* in poetry however the dative is also used.

c. Gus and *mar* govern the nom. of nouns definite; as, Gus a' chrìoch, *to the end.*

3. *De, do, fo, gun, mar, mu, romh, tromh,* aspirate nouns and adjectives; as, De chois, *off a foot;* do'n chù, *to the dog.* Except—gun before *d-, t-, s-.*

a. Nouns in *d-, t-, s-,* having the article are plain; as, Do'n duine, *to the man.*

b. Air, in some phrases aspirates its noun; as, Air *ch*uan 's air *th*alamh, *by sea and land.*

4. *As, gus, leis, anns, ris,* are used before the article and the relative; as, As an rathad, *out of the way.*

5. *Eadar* signifying *both* aspirates its noun; as, Eadar bheag 'us mhór, *both small and large.*

a. Os and *fos* take *n-* before *àird, iosal;* as, Fos n-ìosal, *secretly.*

b. De and *do* generally take *dh-,* before vowels, and *f pure;* as, Do dh-Eirinn, *to Ireland;* do dh-fhear, *to a man.*

6. The preposition is usually repeated before each noun; as, *Gun* athadh *gun* nàire, *without feeling or shame.*

Compound Prepositions.

a chôir, *near*
a chùm, thun, } *to, unto*
a dhìth, a dh-easbhuidh, } *without*
a los, *for the purpose of*
a réir, *according to*
a thaobh, *regarding*
air fad, *throughout*
air feadh, *among*
air ghaol, air sgàth, air sòn, } *on account of, for the sake of, for*
air tòir, *in pursuit of*
'an çois, *beside*
'am fianais, 'an làthair, } *in presence of*
'am measg, *among*
'an aghaidh, 'an aodunn, } *against*

'an àite, *instead of*
'an caraibh, *near to*
'an ceann, *among*
'an còdhail, 'an còinneamh, } *to meet*
'an deaghaidh, 'an déigh, } *after*
'an éiric, *in return*
as aonais, as éugmhais, } *for want of*
as leth, *through*
dh' ionnsaidh, *to, unto*
mu chomhair, mu choinneamh, } *opposite*
mu dhéighinn, mu thimchioll, } *regarding about*
os cunn, *above*
car, *for a while*
ré, *during*

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Prepositional Pronouns.

Prepositions.	Personal Pronouns.						
	Singular.				*Plural.*		
	mi	tu	e	i	sinn	sibh	iad
Aig, *at*	agam	agad	aige	aice	agaim	agaibh	aca
air, *on*	orm	ort	air	oirre	òirnn	oirbh	orra
ann, *in*	annam	annad	ann	innte	annain	annaibh	annta
á, as, *out of*	asam	asad	as	aiste	asainn	asaibh	asta
bho, o, *from*	bhuam, uam	bhuat	bhuaithe	bhuaipe	bhuainn	bhuaibh	bhuapa
de, *of*, *off*	diam	diat	deth	di	dìnn	dìbh	diùbh
do, *to*	domh	dut	da	di	duinn	duibh	daibh
fo, *under*	fotham	fothad	fotha	foipe	fothainn	fothaibh	fòpa
gu, gus, *to*	h-ugam	h-ugad	h-uige	h-uice	h-ugainn	h-ugaibh	h-uca
le, leis, *with*	leam	leat	leis	leatha	leinn	leibh	leotha
mu, *about*	umam	umad	uime	uimpe	umainn	umaibh	umpa
ri, ris, *to*	rium	riut	ris	rithe	ruinn	ribh	riutha
romh, *before*	romham	romhad	roimhe	roimpe	romhainn	romhaibh	rompa
thair, *over*	tharam	tharad	thairis air	thairis oirre	tharainn	tharaibh	tharta
tromh, *through*	tromham	tromhad	troimhe	troimpe	tromhainn	tromhaibh	trompa
eadar, *between*,					eadarainn	eadaraibh	eatarra
Emphatic forms *-sa*, *-san*, *-se*.	agamsa	agadsa	aigesan	aicese	againne	agaibhse	acasan

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ADVERBS.

an diugh, *to-day*
an dé, *yesterday*
am màireach, *to-morrow*
an nochd, *to-night*
an raoir, *last night*
a nise, *now*
an dràsta, *just now*
a rithist, *again*
fhathast, *yet, still*
roimhe, *before*
a cheana, *already*

an uair, *when*
riabh, *ever (past)*
tuille, *more*
daonnan, *always*
tric, *often*
ainmig, *seldom*
idir, *at all*
a chaoidh, } *for ever*
am feasda, } *hereafter*
gu bràth, *for ever*
a bhos, *on this side*

thall, *on the other side*
null, *to the other side*
nall, *to his side*
sìos, *down*
suas, *up*
nìos, *from below*
nuas, *from above*
urad, *above*
mar so, *thus*
mar sin, *that way*
mar sid, *yon way*

1. *A, cha, fìor, glé, nar, nara,* aspirate the words they *modify;* as, Cha mhor e, *it is not large.*

a. Words in *d-, t-,* are usually plain after *cha;* as, Cha dian thu sin, *you will not do that.*

b. Cha takes *'n* before a vowel or *f pure;* as, Cha'n òl, cha'n fhàg.

2. Compound adverbs are phrases consisting of the article or prepositions combined with nouns and adjectives.

CONJUNCTIONS.

ach, *but*
agus, 'us, 's, *and*
a chionn, *because*
bho'n, o'n, *since*
cho—ri, *as—as*
ged, *though*

gur, } *that*
gu'm gu'n, }
nach, *that not*
ma, *if*
mur, *if not*
na, *than*

no, air neo, *or*
oir, *for*
mu'n, *before, lest*
coma, *however*
seach, *lest*
air chor's, *so that*

Compound conjunctions are phrases composed of nouns, simple prepositions, and simple conjunctions.

INTERJECTIONS.

A ! *ah! oh!*
ab ab ! *fy! shame!*
ach ! *foul! nasty*
a hath ! *hah! aha!*
hó ! *hó! holloo!*

obh óbh ! *dear me!*
och ! oh ! *alas!*
och och ! *dear, dear!*
ochan ! *alas!*
ù ! *O!*

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VOCABULARIES.

Gaelic Words.

List of Abbreviations.

a. = adjective
adv. = adverb
art. = article
d. = dative
f. = feminine
g. = genitive
irr. = irregular
m. = masculine
p. = p., past
p. = page
pas. p. = passive participle
pl. = plural
v. = verb
v.-n. = verb-noun

When the genitive is not given the noun is indeclinable; the nom. plural, when not given, is like the genitive; the nom. pl. fem. adds *an* to the nom. sing.

I., 1.

ach, *but*
agus, *and*
athair, -ar, pl. athraichean, m. *a father*
bàn, bàine, a. *fair, white*
beag, bige, a. *small, little*
bean, g. mnatha, d. mnaoi, pl. mnathan, f. *a wife, a woman*
bràthair, -ar, pl. bràithrean, m. *a brother*
brùite, pas. p. of brùth, *bruised*
cas, coise, f. *a foot, a handle*
clì, a. *left*
cù, coin, m. *a dog*
deas, deise, a. *right*
dubh, duibhe, a. *black*
each, eich, m. *a horse*
fear, fir, m. *a man, one*
fiadh, féidh, m. *a deer*
glas, glaise, a. *grey*
goirt, -e, a. *sore*
làir, làra, pl. làraichean, f. *a mare*
leisg, -e, a. *lazy*
liath, léithe, a. *grey*
luath, luaithe, a. *swift, fleet*
mac, mic, m. *a son*
mall, moille, a. *slow*
math, a. (irr. p. 38), *good*
màthair, -ar, pl. màthraichean, f. *a mother*
nighean, g. nighinne, *with art.*, na *h-ighinne*, pl. nigheanan, na h-igheanan, f. *a daughter*
òg, òige, a. *young*
piuthar, peathar, pl peathraichean, f. *a sister*
ruadh, ruaidhe, a. *red*
sgith, -e, a. *tired, fatigued*

II., 3.

beinn, -e, f. *a hill*
blàs, blàis, m. *warmth, heat*
bun, buin, m. *a root, foot*
cairt, cartach, f. *a cart*
càthar, -air, m. *a bog, mossy ground*
creag, creige, f. *a rock*
cuimse, f. *aim*
cùm, v. *keep, hold*
damh, daimh, m. *an ox, a stag*
diùlt, v. *miss fire; refuse*
eilid, éilde, pl. éildean, f. *a hind*
éuchd, m. *a feat*
fhuair (past of faigh, irr. p. 51), *got*
gorm, guirme, a. *green (like grass)*
grian, gréine, f. *sun*
gun, prep. *without*
idir, adv., *at all*
isneach, -iche, -ean, f. *a rifle*
latha, pl. lathaichean, làithean, m. *a day*
lean, v. *follow, v.-n. irr.*
leig, v. *let, v.-n. irr.*

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lorg, luirge, f. *a track*
rogha, f. *choice*
's, prep. for anns, *in* (*the*), *&c.*
sealg, seilge, f. *a hunt;* a' sealg, *hunting*
srad, sraide, f. *a spark*
sùil, sùla, g. pl. sùl, f. *an eye*
taobh, taoibh, m. *a side*
thall, *over, yonder*
tuit, v. *fall, v.-n. irr.*

III., 5.

bheirinn, 1st sing. p. subj. of irr. v. thoir, *bring*
bian, béin, m. *the skin of a wild animal*
boicionn, -inn, m. *a goat-skin*
broc, bruic, m. *a badger*
cearc, circe, -an, f. *a hen*
creach, v. *harry, v.-n. irr.*
deachaidh, *p. int.* and *neg.* of irr. v. rach, *go*, p. 52
dian (*dèan*, south), irr. v. *do, make*
donn, duinn, a. *brown*
gaol, gaoil, m. *love*
gobhar, goibhre, pl. gobhair and gobhra, f. *a goat*
ian (*eun* south) eòin, m. *a bird*
marbh, v. *kill*
nead, nid, m. & f. *a nest*
reic, v. *sell, v.-n. irr.*
sgoil, -e, f. *school;* an sgoil-dubh, *the black art*
ubh, uibhe, pl. uibhean, m. *an egg*

IV., 7.

'am, contr. for ann am, *in*
àm, ama, pl. amannan, m. *a time*
an dé, adv. *yesterday*
an diugh, adv. *to-day*
Aonghus, -is, m. *Angus*
bainne, m. *milk*
bi, v. *be*
clobair, pl. clobairean, m. *a shepherd*
clachair, pl. clachairean, m. *a mason*
coltas, -ais, m. *likeness*
Dùghall, Dhùghaill, m. *Dugald*
eadh, an eadh? *is it so?*
faod, v. *may*, p. 48
fallus, -uis, m. *sweat*
Iain, m. *John*
leigheas, -is, m. *a cure*
nach, adv. *not*
searbhanta, f. *a servant maid*
sgalag, f. a *farm-servant*
sneachd, -a, m. *snow*
thig, irr. v. *come*, p. 52
trom, truime, a. *heavy*
tuille, adv. *more*
turadh, -aidh, m. *fair weather*
uisge, pl. uisgeachan, m. *rain, water*

V., 9.

beinn, beinne, pl. beinnean, beanntan, beanntaichean, f. *a hill*
bonn, buinn, m. *a sole, root*
bròn, bròin, m. *sorrow, grief*
caisteal, -eil, m. *a castle*
clach, cloiche, f. *a stone*
duais, -e, f. *a reward*
earba, pl. earbaichean, f. *a roe*
éirigh, f. *a rising*
fearann, -ainn, m. *land*
fhathast, adv. *yet, still*
fonn, fuinn, m. *an air*
làmh ri, adv. *beside*
leag, v. *fell, pull down, v.-n. irr.*
mór, a. irr. *great*, p. 38
Oisein, m. *Ossian*
onoir, -e, f. *honour*
ruighe, pl. ruighean, and ruigheachan, m. *the arm*
sgiath, sgéithe, f. *a wing*
sìn, v. *stretch out*
stigh, adv. *within, inside*
thug, p. of thoir irr. v. *bring, take, give*, p. 53
tilg, v. *throw*
triath, pl. triathan, m. *a chief*
Ullin, m. *Ullin*

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VI., 11.

bleoghainn, v. *milk, v.-n. irr.*
buaidh, buadhach, and buaidhe, f. *victory*
buaile, pl. buailtean, f. *a cattle-fold*
calpa, pl. calpannan, m. *the calf of the leg*
campa, pl. campaichean, m. *a camp*
chaidh, p. of rach irr. v. *go*, p. 52
crodh, cruidh, m. *cattle*
cruinn, a. *round*
dol, v-noun, from irr. v. *rach*, go
dh'fhaotainn, v-noun from irr. v. faigh, *get*, p. 51
dubh-cheannach, -aiche, a. *black-faced*
éutrom, -truime, a. *light*
Fionn, Fhinn, m. *Fingal*
gunna, pl. gunnaichean, m. *a gun*
impis, 'an impis, adv. *almost*
innseadh, v-noun, m. from innis, v. *tell*
ma ta, adv. *well*
madainn, maidne, pl. madainnean, f. *morning*
moch, adv. *early*
mult, muilt, m. *a wedder*
nise, adv. *now*
saighdear, pl. -an, m. *a soldier*
sgàth, m. *fear*
siubhal, -ail, pl. siùbhlaichean, m. *walking, moving*
tapaidh, -e, a. *smart*
tigh, -e, pl. tighean, m. *a house*
tiugainn, defect, v. *come along*
toileach, -iche, a. *willing*
tuiteam, -im, m. *a fall*
trus, v. *gather, collect*

VII., 13.

allt, uillt, m. *a burn, a stream*
aosda, a. *aged*
bó, g. bo, bà, d. boin, pl. bà, f. *a cow*
brocair, pl. -ean, m. *a foxhunter*
buain, g. buana, f. *reaping*
call, g. calla, m. *loss;* air chall, *lost*
cath, pl. cathan, and caithin, m. *a fight, a battle*
ceannaich, v. *buy, v.-n. irr.*
ciabh, -a, f. *a ringlet*
faoin, -e, a. *simple*
neas, -a. f. *a weasel*
slat, slaite, f. *a rod*
snàmh, m. *swimming, v. -n, in.*
thair, pr. *over, across*
tuagh, tuaighe, f. *an axe*

VIII., 15.

an dràsda, adv. *at present*
bliadhna, pl. bliadhnaichean, f. *a year*
briagha or brèagha, a. *fine, beautiful*
cead, m. *permission;* le'r cead, *with your permission = sir or ma'am*
ceana ? adv. whither ?
ciatach, -aiche, a. *beautiful*
cluith, m. *play, vacation*
fios, m. *knowledge*
sìde, f. *weather*
slàinte, f. *health*
thàinig, p. of thig, irr. v. *come*, p. 52
tàmh, tàimh, m. *rest*

IX., 17.

bàrr, -a, barran, m. *a point*
buail, v. *strike*
càch, *the rest*
caol, caoil, pl. caoiltean, m. *a narrow strait, a kyle;* here Caol-Reithe (*Kyle Rhea*)
céile, le chéile, *together*
clann, cloinne, *children*
dad, m. a *thing*
gin, f. *one, anyone*
Mac-Reithe, m. *one of the Feinn*
sleagh, -a, -an, *a spear*
tighinn, f. *coming,* v-noun, tig. irr. v. *come*

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X., 19.

caibideal, -eil, pl. caibdealan, m. *a chapter*
ceithir-là-diag, f. *a fortnight*
cuach, cuaiche, f. *a cup, a quaich*
fiar or féur, g. feòir, m. *grass*
fion, -a, m. *wine*
léugh, v. *read*
lìon, v. *fill*
mart, mairt, m. *a cow*
mìos, pl. mìosan, m. *a month*
ràidhe, f. *a quarter of a year*
rann, -a, f., *a verse of a chapter*
seachdain, f. *a week*
tòiseachadh, -aidh, m. *a beginning*

XI., 21.

an raoir, adv. *last night*
eallach, g. eallacha, eallaiche, pl. eallachan, f. *a burden*
caol, -e, a. *small, thin*
fada, faide, a. *long*
garbh, gairbhe, a. *rough, thick*
geal, gile, a. *white*
gruth, m. *curds*
òr, òir, m. *gold*
sean, sine, a. *old*

XII., 23.

càirich, v. *repair, mend, v.-n. irr.*
caora-mhaol, g. caorach-maoile, pl. caoraich-mhaola, f. *a cheviot-ewe*
cearc-fhraoich, f. *a moor-hen*
céilidh, -e, f. *a visit*
coille-chuir, coilltean, f. *a plantation*
crath, v. *shake*
creach, v. *harry, v.-n. irr.*
croman-lòin, m. *a snipe*
cuach-bhleoghainn, f. *a milking cogue*
dorus-cùil, m. *a back-door*
each-uisge, m. *a river-horse*
feadag, -aige, f. *a plover*
fear-ciùil, m. *a musician*
glas, glaise, f. *a lock*
lurga, pl. luirgnean, f. *a shank*
righ, pl. rìghrean, *a king*
rùisg, v. *fleece, shear*
saor, saoir, m. *a joiner*
sgialachd or sgéulachd, f. *a tale*
spead, f. *a thin long shank*
srian, sréine, f. *a bridle*

XIII., 25.

bachalach, -e, a. *in ringlets*
bealltainn, -e, f. *May-day*
bòidheach, bòidhche, a. *pretty*
Breatunn, m. *Britain*
buair, v. *torment*
caomh, -e, a. *kind*
cas-fhalt, m. *curled hair*
clod-cheann, -chinn, m. *a dull, heavy head*
cùl-bhuidhe, a. *golden hair*
dùslainn, -e, f. *a dark solitary place*
facal, -ail, pl. facail, and faclan, m. *a word*
fàilte, f. *welcome, salute*
guin-bhàis, f. *death-sting*
làmhainn, f. *a glove*
mlog-shùil, f. *a smiling eye*
mìn-bhas, f. *smooth palm*
Mòr-thir, f. *the district of Morar*
mosgail, v. *waken, rouse*
òg-bhean, f. *a young maid*
òr-fhalt, òr-fhuilt, m. *golden hair*
rùn, rùin, pl. rùintean, m. *love, object of affection*
sìoda, m. *silk*
siùbhlach, a. *flowing*
sliabh, g. sléibhe, pl. sléibhtean, m. *a hill-side*
snìomh, v. *twist, spin, v.-n. irr.*
suaicheantas, -ais, m. *a badge*
trom-cheann, -chinn, m. *heavy head*

26

bac, m. *a thowl*
bas-leathann, -leithne, a. *broad-bladed*
bréid-gheal, -ghil, a. *a white sail*
caidil, v. *sleep, v.-n. irr.*
ceileir, m. *a coral*
ceòl-bhinn, a. *melodious*
ceòl-mhor, -mhoire, a. *musical*
crann, croinn, m. *a plough, a tree*

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cròc-mhiar, m. *a branchy bough*
droch-bheairt, f. *an evil deed*
Eadailt, an. f. *Italy*
faoisg, v. *shell*
gallan, m. *a branch*
gearra-bhodach, -aich, m. *a gill*
glac-gheal, a. *white palmed*
leth-bhodach, m. *half a mutchkin*
lionmhoraich, v. *increase*
lùs, lùis, m. *strength, power*
meas, m. *esteem*
miagh, m. *respect*
mogull, -uill, m. *a husk*
òigh, -e, f. *a virgin*
pris, -e, f. *a price*
seòl, siùil, m. *a sail*
sìn, v. *stretch out*
teagamh, -aimh, m. *a doubt*

XIV., 27.

àirde, f. *height*
airgiod, -id, m. *money, silver*
beatha, pl. beathannan, f. *life;* uisge-beatha, *whisky*
bolla, pl. bollaichean, m. *a boll*
breacan, -ain, m. *tartan, a plaid*
buidheach, -iche, a. *satisfied*
cadal, -ail, m. *sleep*
càise, m. *cheese*
ceannaich, v. *buy, v.-n. irr.*
clach, cloiche, f. *a stone*
cliabh, cléibh, m. *a basket, a hamper*
còta, pl. còtaichean, m. *a coat*
falamh, failmhe, a. *empty*
fidheal, fìdhle, pl. fidhlean, f. *a fiddle*
gann, goinne, a. *scarce*
iasg, éisg, m. *fish*
làn, làine, a. *full*
liad (*léud*, south), leòid, m. *breadth, width*
lom, luim, a. *bare*
min, -e, f. *meal*
pailt, -e, a. *plentiful*
paisde, pl. pàisdean, m. *a child*
pige, pl. pigeachan, m. *a jar*
tartan, -ain, m. *tartan*
tì, f. *tea*
Tòiseach, -ich, m. *a Macintosh*
tigh, g. tighe, pl. tighean, m. *a house*
tombaca, m. *tobacco*
traidh, -e, f. *a foot*

XV., 29.

Bail'-a'-Mhoraire, m. *Balmoral*
bànrainn, -e, f. *a queen*
bristeadh, -idh, pl. idhnean, m. *a breaking*
Caimbeal, -eil, a. *Campbell*
clag, cluig, m. *a bell*
Clann-Chamrain, pl. *Clancameron*
cotheanal, -ail, m. *a gathering*
Cùil-fhodair, f. *Culloden*
cumha, pl. cumhachan, m. *a lament*
drochaid, -e, f. *a bridge*
Gairidh, f. *the river Garry*
Maighistir, m. *master, Mr.*
oighreachd, f. *an estate*
rinneadh, p. passive of dian irr. v. *do, make*, p. 51
seinn, -e, f. *a singing*
Sìol-Diarmaid, *the Campbells*
Sìol-Leòid, *the Macleods*
Sir, m. *Sir, ridire*

XVI., 31.

bàs, bàis, m. *death*
beagan, ain, m. *a little*
Béurla, f. *English*
blàr, blàir, m. *a battle*
bogadh, -aidh, pl. bogaidhnean, m. *a steeping*
braich, bracha, f. *malt*
caomhna, f. *a sparing*
cluas, cluaise, f. *an ear*
cuimhne, f. *memory*
dìleas, dìlse, a. *faithful*
fois, -e, f. *rest*
fuath, m. *hatred*
Gall, Goill, m. *a Lowlander*
gràin, -e, f. *disgust*
iolla, or ealla, adv. *nothing ado*
leòn, leòin, m. *a wound*
maoim, -e, f. *terror;* gabh maoim, *take fright, shy*
pàisde, pl. -an, m. *a child*
preas, pris, m. *a bush;* preasan, m. *a little bush*
sonn, suinn, m. *a hero*
sùrd, sùird, m. *business appearance*
toigh, f. *heed;* is toigh leam, *I like*

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ENGLISH.

The Figures refer to the Gaelic vocabularies where the parts of the word are given.

Across, *thair*
addicted to, *trom air*
afraid, I am afraid, *tha'n t-eagal orm*
alone, *leam* fhein
also, *cuideachd*
always, *daonnan*
and, *agus*, *'us*, *'s*
Angus, *Aonghus*
are, *thà*
arm, m. *ruighe* 9
at all, *idir*
axe, f. *tuagh*
Back, m. *cùl*, *cùil*
bathe, *nigh*, *fairig*
battle, m. *blàr*, *baiteal*
beautiful, *bòidheach*
bed, f. *leaba*
bestir yourself, *cuir sùrd ort*
big, *mór*
black, *dubh*
blue, *gorm* 3
boll, m. *bolla* 27
bone, m. *cnàimh*
bonnet, f. *boineid*
book, *m. leabhar*
both, *le chéile*
boy, m. *giullan*
bread, m. *aran*
bridge, f. *drochaid*
broad, *leathann*
brother, m. *bràthair* 1
brown, *donn*
bruised, *brùite*
burden, f. *eallach* 21
bush, m. *preas* 31
but, *ach*
butter, m. *im*, *-e*
buy, *ceannaich*
Cameron, *Camran*
Cart, f. *cairt* 3
catch, *beir air*
cheap, *saor*
cheese, m. *càise*
child, m. *leanabh*
clever, *tapaidh*
cloak, m. *cleòc*
Clyde, f. *Cluaidh*
Coals, m. *gual*
cold, *fuar*
cold, m. *cnatan*
collie, m. *cù-chaorach*
come, *tiugainn*
come, *thig*
cow, m. *mart*, *bó* f.
cream, m. *uachdar*
cup, f. *cuach*
cut, *gèarr*
Diarymaid, f. *banarach*
daughter, f. *nighean* 1
day, m. *latha*: the day after to-morrow, *an earar*
dead, *marbh*
dear, *daor*
death, m. *bàs*
deceive, *meall air*
deer-skin, m. *bian-féidh*
die, *éug*
dinner *dinneir*, *g. earach*
dirk, f. *biodag*
dislike, I dislike, *tha fuath agam cur*
do, *dian*
dog, m. *cù*
Donald, *Dònall*
door, m. *dorus*
Ear, f. *cluas*
early, *tràth*,
English, f. *Béurla*
empty, *falamh*
ewe, f. *caora*, *g. caorach*, pl. *-aich*
eye, f. *sùil* 3
eye-wash, m. *uisge-shùl*
Fair,—it is fair, *tha'n turadh ann*
fair, *bàn*
fall, *tuit*
father, m. *athair* 1
feed, *biath*
fell, *leag*
fever, m. *fiabhrus*
fifth, *an cóigeamh*
fight, *cog*
fill, *lion*
find, *faigh*
Finn, *Fionn*,
fire, m. *teine*
fish, m. *iasg*,
flee, *teich*
foot, *cas* 1
fortnight, *ceithir-la-diag*
forty, *da-fhichead*
four, *ceithir*
fox, m. *sionnach*
foxhunter, *brocair*
Fraser, *Friseil*
fuel, m. *connadh*
Garden, m. *gàradh*
gather, *trus*
gathering, *cotheanal*
get, *faigh*
girl, f. *nighean* 1
give, *thoir*
glad, *toilichte*

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glass, f. *gloine*, pl. *-achan*
Glencoe, *Gleanna-Comhann*
Glenshiel, *Gleann-séile*
go, *rach*, *falbh*
goat-skin, *boicionn*
good, *math*
grass, m. *fiar*, *fiarach*
grey, *liath* 1, *glas*
Hair (human) m. *falt*, g. *fuilt*
half-past six, *leth-uair 'an deaghaidh sia*
handle, f. *cas* 1
happen, *tuit do*, *tachair do*
hand f. *làmh*
hat f. *ad*
hate, I hate, *tha gràin agam air*
heavy, *trom* 7
height, f. *àirde*
hen, f. *cearc* 5
her, *a*
hero, m. *sonn*, g. *suinn*
high, *àrd*
hill, f. *beinn* 3
hind, f. *eilid* 3
his, *a*
hoary, *liath*
home, *dachaidh*
honour, f. *onoir*, *urram*
hungry, *air acras*
hunt, f. *sealg* 3
in its, *'n a*
is, *tha*
Jar, m. *pige*
joiner, m. *saor*
Keep, *cùm*
kennel, m. *tigh-chon*
knife, f. *sgian*
kid, m. *meann*
kill, *marbh*
kilt, m. *féileadh*,*-idh* pl. *féiltean*
king, m. *rìgh*, pl. *rìghrean*
Lad, m. *gille*
lamb, m. *uan*
large, m. *mór*
last, *mu dheireadh*
last night, *an raoir*
last week, *an t-seachd-ain so 'chaidh*
last year, *an uiridh*
lay, f. *laoidh*
lazy, *leisg*
lead, f. *luaidh*
left, *a. clith*
letter, f. *litir*, g. lit*reach*, pl. *-ichean*
light, m. *solus*
light, a. *aotrom*
like to, *coltach ri*; I like, *is toigh leam*
linen, m. *anart*
little, *beag*
loch, m. *loch*
long, *fada*
lord, m. *moraire*, the Lord, *an Tighearna*
love, m. *gaol*
love, v. *thoir gaol do*; fall in love, *gabh gaol air*
Ma'am, *le'r cead*
Macdonald, *Dònallach*
MacIntosh, *Mac-an-tòisich*
MacPherson, *Mac-Mhuirich*
maid, f. *caileag*, *maighdeann*
man, m. *duine*
mare, f. *làir* 1
marry, *pòs*
mason, m. *clachair*
massacre, m. *murt*
meal, f. *min*
meet, *tachair air*
milk, m. *bainne*
morning, f. *madainn*
month, m. & f. *mìos*
mother, f. *mathair*
mouse, f. *luch*
mutchkin, m. *bodach*
my, *mo*
Nearly, *ach beag*; *theab*
neither, *aonchuid*
nest, m. & f. *nead*
new, *ùr*
nineteenth chapter, *an naoitheamh caibdeal diag*
nobody, f. *gin*
none, f. *gin*
not, *cha*
nothing, m. *ni*, *dad*
now, *nise*
Oats, m. *coirce*
oat-meal, f. *min-choirce*
old, *sean*, *seann*
open, v. *fosgail*
Ossian, *Oisein*
others, *feadhainn eile*
our, *ar*
Patience, f. *foighidinn*
pease-meal, f. *min-pheasrach*
peat, f. *mòine*
penny, f. *sgillinn*, *peighinn*
piece, m. *crioman*
plaid, m. *breacan*
play, m. *cluith*
poet, m. *bàrd*
pointer, m. *cù-ianaich*
potatoe, m. *buntàta*
powder, m. *fùdar*
prefer, *is fhèarr* (*leam*)
pretty, *bòidheach*
Quarter, m. *ràidhe*
queen, f. *bànrainn*
quite, *làn*
quite well, *gu math*
Raise, *tog*
rat, m. *radan*
rather thick, [*is ann*] *air a thighead*
read, *léugh*
red, *ruadh*, *dearg*
regret, *bi duilich*
remember, *cuimhnich*
repair, *càirich* 23
reward, f. *duais*
rider, m. *marcaiche*
right, a. *deas*
run, *ruith*

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Sailor, m. *seòladair*
sapling, m. *preasan*
say, *abair*
scarce of, *gann de*
school, f. *sgoil*
sea, f. *muir*
seated, be, *dian suidhe*
see, *faic*
seed, m. *sìol*
sell, *reic*
servant, f. *searbhanta*
seven, f. *seachd*
share, f. *còir*
sheep, f. *caora*
shepherd, m. *ciobair*
shoe, f. *bròg*
shoemaker, m. *griasaiche*
shooting-lodge, m. *tighseilge*
shop, m. *bùth*
shot, f. *urchair*
shye, *gabh maoim*
sing, *gabh (òran)*
sister, f. *piuthar* 1
slay, *marbh*
slow, *mall*
small, *beag*
small-pox, f. *a'bhreac*
snow, m. *sneachd; it* snows, *tha'n sneachd ann*
smith, m. *gobhainn*
soldier, m. *saighdeir*
some, *beagan*
some, *feadhainn*
son, *mac*
song, m. *òran, fonn*
sore, *goirt*
speckled, *breac*
spell, *dòirt*
sportsman, m. *sealgair*
stag, m. *damh-(féidh)*
stand, *seas*
steal, *goid*
steep, *bog*
stone, f. *clach*
stone-hammer, m. *òrd-chlach*
stretch, *sìn*
suit, f. *deise*
sun, f. *a'ghrian*
Tailor, m. *tailleir*
take, *gabh thoir*
tartan, m. *tartan*
tell, *innis do*
than, *na*
thanks, f. *taing*
thank you, *gu'n robh math agaibh*
the, *an, a'*
thence, *á sin*
thick, *tiugh*
third, an *treas*
thirst, m. *pathadh*
thirsty, *air pathadh*
thirtieth verse, *an deicheamh rann thair an fhichead*
this, *so*
thrash, *gabh air*
tired, *sgìth;* get tired, *fàs sgìth*
tobacco, m. *tombaca*
to-day, *an diugh*
together, *còmhla, le chéile*
to-morrow, *am màireach*
to-night, *an nochd*
too, *tuille's; cuideachd*
town, m. *baile,* pl. *bailtean*
track, f. *lorg* 3
travel, v. *siubhail*
tree, f. *craobh*
true, *fìor*
twelve, *a dhà-dhiag*
twenty, m. *fichead*
twenty seven feet, *seachd traidhean fichead*
Ullin, *Ullin*
Very, *ro*
Wall, *balla*
to want, *bi bho*
warm, *blàth*
warm, v. *gar*
was, *bhà*
water, m. *uisge* 7
water-spaniel, m. *cù-uisge*
weave, *figh*
week, f. *seachdain*
well, *math, gu math*
whisky, m. *uisge-beatha*
white, *bàn, geal*
white-faced, *maol*
wife, f. *bean*
willing, *toileach*
wilds, m. *fireach*
wine, m. *fìon.* 19
write, *sgrìbh*
working, *ag obair*
wound, v. *leòn*
Year, f. *bliadhna;* this year, *am bliadhna*
yellow, *buidhe*
yesterday, *an dé*
yet, *fhathast*
yield, *géill*
yonder, *sid*
young, *òg*
your, *do*
yourself, *thu-fhéin*

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WORDS CAUSING ASPIRATION.

	Plain.		*Aspirated.*
my,	*mo,*	as ;	ceann.....mo cheann, *my head.*
thy,	*do*	,,	bean.....do bhean, *your wife.*
his,	*a*	,,	sùil.....a shùil, *his eye.*
O !	*a*	,,	mac.....a mhic ! *O son.*
to,	*a*	,,	cuir.....a chur, *to put.*
who,	*a*	,,	buail.....a bhuaileas, *who will strike.*
from,	*bho*	,,	duine.....bho dhuine, *from a man.*
of, off,	*de*	,,	céir.....de chéir, *(a piece) of wax.*
to, into,	*do*	,,	baile.....do bhaile, *to a town.*
under,	*fo*	,,	clach.....fo chloich, *under a stone.*
about,	*mu*	,,	tóm.....nu thom, *about a knoll.*
as,	*mar*	,,	gruag.....mar ghruaig, *as a wig.*
before,	*romh*	,,	fear.....romh fhear, *before a man.*
through,	*tromh*	,,	toll.....tromh tholl, *through a hole.*
if,	*ma*	,,	dùin.....ma dhùin mi, *if I shut.*
though,	*ged a*	,,	tuit.....ged a thuit mi, *though I fell.*
since,	*bho'n a,*	,,	cùm.....bho'n a chùm thu, *since you kept.*
not	*cha*	,,	gèarr.....cha ghèarr mi, *I will not cut.*
	cha'n,	,,	faod.....cha'n fhaod mi, *I may not.*
very,	*ro,*	,,	mór.....ro mhór, *very great.*
too,	*glé,*	,,	beag.....glé bheag, *too small.*
one,	*aon,*	,,	mac.....aon mhac, *one son.*
two,	*dà,*	,,	cearc.....dà chirc, *two hens.*
the first,	*an ciad,*	,,	fear.....an ciad fhear, *the first man.*

An adjective preceding its noun, &c.
Inseparable prepositions.
Nominative sing. fem. of adjectives.
Second term of a compound noun governed by a noun feminine.
Genitive of names of places ; titles and proper names of men.
See also the Article.

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